

Defeat Move to Bar Randalls Island Peace Rally

An attempt by the professional red-baiting brass of the Veterans of Foreign War to ban the great concert and rally for peace at Randalls Island Aug. 20 has failed. The family type concert under the stars will be held on picturesque

Triboro Stadium and will feature a galaxy of famed artists headed by Paul Robeson, Mary Lou Williams, Morris Carnovsky, Howard Da Silva, Earl Robinson and others.

John A. Condon, "Americanism"

chairman of the VFW, wrote to Park Commissioner Robert Moses asking that the rally be banned as a "Communist Front."

While doing a little red-baiting on his own, Moses answered this strange interpretation of Ameri-

cism by writing, "Under decision of the state courts and the US Supreme Court, we are required by the Constitutional guarantees of public assembly and free speech to issue permits for public meetings by any group at

suitable street and park areas."

The outrageous attempt to stifle the voice was seen as being inspired from Washington, and as giving an impetus to New Yorkers to pack the Stadium to its brim.

Foster Assails Legal Lynchings at Smith Act Trials

The most treasured civil rights of the people are at stake in the Smith Act trials, it was declared yesterday by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, in commenting on the latest of these trials, in which 14 workingclass leaders were convicted and sentenced in Los Angeles.

Foster's statement follows: The conviction, sentencing, and failing without bail of the 14 workingclass leaders in Los Angeles during the past few days concludes another chapter in the disgraceful persecution of the Communists that is now being carried on by the Government. Thirty-one working class leaders have already been ruthlessly convicted and given long prison terms, and the end is nowhere in sight. The whole dirty business constitutes one of the most shameful episodes in American history.



W. Z. Foster

Wall Street reaction, which controls the Federal Government, in order to still the strong voices against its program of war and world conquest, has worked out a whole series of laws and court procedures especially designed to cripple the Communist Party and to railroad its members and leaders to the penitentiary, in violation of established American civil rights and legal practices. To speak of the means used to jail Communists as legal trial is to stretch the definition of this term beyond the breaking point.

The Smith and McCarran Acts under which the so-called trials of the Communists and the Communist Party are taking place are special anti-Communist legislation, laws of attainder in flagrant violation of the Constitution. With their systems of thought control, denial of free speech, and political intimidation, these laws are more fitting to a fascist regime than to a country with a democratic tradition such as ours. They are companion legislation to the infamous Alien and Sedition Acts. And the time will come when the

American people will repudiate these laws as decisively as they did their predecessors of a century and a half ago.

A COMMON PATTERN

The Government's "case" against the Communists is just as reactionary as the laws under which the political persecution is being carried out.

Every one of the "trials" so far has followed the same pattern—the Government's witnesses consisting of a stale string of renegades, stoolpigeons, and professional informers, who are obviously coached by the prosecution and bare-facedly perjure themselves without stint or limit. In this respect, nowhere in the whole history of American jurisprudence is there to be found such a degrading spectacle.

Also, the jury system, upon which the American people rely for a measure of justice in the capitalist courts, has just about collapsed so far as the Communists are concerned. The regular thing for Communists undergoing prosecution under the Smith Act is to have to confront juries many of whose members are avowed and militant enemies of Communism and the Communist Party. Moreover, there is such an atmosphere of ideological war hysteria and anti-"red" terrorism surrounding the juries—from the press, the government, etc.—that a juror has to be possessed of a high degree of moral courage to dare to vote, in accordance with the facts of the case, for an acquittal of accused Communists.

ROLE OF COURTS

The role of the courts in these political "trials" is on a par with the rest of the reactionary elements of the persecution. In this respect, the Supreme Court has set the pace. Its decision in the case of Gene Dennis and the other 10 C.P. national committee, was a travesty upon the facts, upon the people's constitutional rights, and upon simple honesty and

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East Side Aroused by Anti-Semitic Hoodlum Assaults on Rallies

By MICHAEL SINGER

East Side citizens, shocked and angry over a series of violent anti-Semitic attacks by fascist gangs against two American Labor Party outdoor meetings, in which sawed-off cue sticks, nail-studded boards and blunt instruments were used against ALP speakers and the audience, moved yesterday to drive the hoodlums from the community.

The two "Little Peckskill" incidents occurred on the corner of Seventh St. and Ave. A on July 31, and again on Aug. 7. The attackers shouted, "Kill the Jews," knocked children to the ground, assaulted women, and sent one ALP member to the hospital with wounds from a rusty nail board.

Sol Tischler, East Side ALP leader, was first attacked by the anti-Semites, when he protested failure by the police to protect the meeting, was slugged by Capt. Al Panarella in the East Fifth St. Station. Capt. Panarella's attack on Tischler and the absence of any police protection, hinting at open collusion with the fascists, has led to demands for Panarella's removal.

TISCHLER ARRESTED

Tischler was arrested charged with "insulting an officer" and his case will be heard this Wednesday at Magistrate's Court, Second Ave. and Second St.

Edward J. Goldberg, Republican candidate for Congress in the 19th C. D., was present at the police station when the protests were being made. The ALP is calling on him and all other can-

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Latva Deportation Case Stirs Wide Outcry

Special to the Daily Worker

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Neighbors and co-workers of 49-year-old textile worker, Carl A. Latva, are rallying to stop the order to deport him to Finland under the McCarran Act.

Latva is married to an American-born woman and has two sons, both of whom served in the U. S. Navy during World War II. Latva himself was brought to this country at the age of 13. He has worked in the textile mills of New Hampshire for the last 30 years.

This case of Carl Latva may well become the first test case of the constitutionality of the McCarran Act before the U. S. Supreme Court. Latva's lawyer, Frank Frederick Cohen of Boston, has stated that he intends to appeal the ruling of Federal Judge Charles Wyzanski, ordering Latva's deportation, to the U. S. Court of Appeals, and to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary.

The case, which shows the logical consequence of any statute basing itself on the persecution of

Communists, arose as a result of Carl Latva's application for citizenship papers. Latva testified at that time that in 1934 while on strike he signed an application card to the Communist Party and paid 50 cents initiation, and several months dues at 10 cents per month. He said he joined the Communist Party because he thought the party's aim was to organize unions and help workers to win a textile strike then under way. Latva stated that after the strike he never heard from the party again and had no contact with it.

ARRESTED IN 1949

However, on Oct. 20, 1949, he was arrested on a warrant charging him with being a member of the Communist Party which "advocated the violent overthrow of the government." No one testified against him. The only evidence was his own statement. Early in 1951, his lawyer informed him that the hearing had been illegal and the case against him had been thrown out of court.

In April of 1951 a re-hearing was ordered. It lasted five minutes and he was ordered deported. The case was appealed.

In May, 1951, Latva was arrested at work and brought to East Boston Immigration Station for deportation. He stayed there for 10 days until his lawyer, Cohen, obtained a writ of habeas corpus.

Judge Wyzanski stated that under the McCarran Act he found he had no choice other than to expel this man of excellent reputa-

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A Report to 'Worker' Readers

An Editorial

More than a month ago, we launched our summer drive for 6,500 Worker subscriptions, 1,000 for the Daily Worker, and for a good-sized increase of circulation of both papers through bundle orders.

We said then, that this drive was essential in the face of the 1952 election struggle and the fight for peace. We said it was essential, also, to maintain our already-too-low level of subs and to recover some of the ground lost in the past few years through the persecution of progressives.

We must now add that it is essential in still another respect. We depended on this drive, and we depend on it now, to keep our paper going. In this, we differ from the commercial press, which gets three-quarters of its income from advertising, much of it big business. This helps determine the editorial policy of this press. Our editorial policy, because it is based on the needs of the working people, determines that we do not get this advertising.

And so we lean upon our income from circulation, and the contributions of our readers, to keep us going.

Our recent \$100,000 fund campaign, was nearly \$10,000 short of the mark. We figured that the circulation campaign, plus some late comers in the fund drive, would make it possible for us to keep

our heads above water.

The fact that now, more than four weeks after we launched the campaign, our readers have as yet not responded has made the going mighty rough for us financially.

We prefer not to appeal to you, our readers, for funds right now, though we will not turn you down if you offer to help make up that \$10,000 we're still short on the recent \$100,000 campaign.

Our chief aim now is rather, to get the circulation drive for subs and expanded bundle orders really going. If that happens, and if does so at once, it will be of considerable help financially. Above all, it will mean that 6,000 and more readers will be added to those who are getting the truth about the election campaign, a truth which is being suppressed by the big business press in a scandalous fashion.

So let's get going right now on those subs and bundle orders!

Beginning Today:

The Steel Strike: What It Means for Labor

By George Morris

See Page 2

The Steel Strike: What It Means to Labor

War 'Prosperity' Illusion Fading

By GEORGE MORRIS

(First of a Series)

WHEN the settlement of the eight-week steel strike was announced, it was also disclosed that U. S. Steel's president Benjamin Fairless planned to accompany Philip Murray on a "goodwill" tour through the plants. Mr. Fairless apparently feels that the workers have become so embittered against the company as a result of the two-month strike and seven months of stalling and maneuvering that preceded it, that they are hardly in a mood for a "good" labor relations policy. The object of

the tour, in the words of the employer magazine Business Week, is to "repair" the shattered relations.

The record shows that the problem of "repairing" relations came after most of the previously signed contracts with the steel companies. In 1947, when the agreement that expired last January 1 was signed, a provision was inserted for a joint management-labor body that would meet periodically and consider matters of "mutual" interest. That committee, hailed as a "new page" in labor relations, didn't even function despite a

proclamation by Murray in an article in the American Magazine of June 1948, that:

"We have no classes in this country... We are all workers here... Even the division of industrial workers into 'management' and 'labor' turns out to be somewhat artificial."

Not long after the class struggle has thus been wiped out in America, Murray's own union was forced by the steel companies into a six to eight week strike to gain a pension and insurance plan that was valued at only a few pennies an hour—and

that, too, despite recommendation of the terms by a government body.

There is far more involved today, however, than the usual "repair" job that comes with a new contract. The relation of the workers to the war policy of the government and the armament drive is in question. The concept that there is no class struggle was buttressed at the outbreak of the Korean war by the claim that workers and employers have a common interest in the furtherance of the war

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Ask 25 Percent Wage Boost for Longshoremen

Negotiators for the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. (ILA) met last week with representatives of the New York Shipping Assn. to open formal wage review talks. ILA Pres. Joseph P. Ryan said his union would seek a 25 percent wage increase. The 2-year contract now in effect calls for a straight-time rate of \$2.10 an hour and \$3.15 for overtime, night and penalty work.

Pres. Albert V. Moore, of the Moore-McCormick Lines, just back from a 2-month tour, Moore said that from Iceland to Finland, wherever he went, the main topic he heard discussed was the worldwide slump in commerce.

Launch Petition To Halt Germ War Lab on Long Island

A widespread petition and postcard campaign to Congress and the President has been launched by residents of three Long Island counties to halt the proposed use of Plum Island as a germ warfare experimental project. Under the auspices of the Queens-Nassau-Suffolk Coordinating Committee for Peace thousands of petition blanks and post cards are being circulated. The petitions, addressed to Congressmen, display a big colored map of Long Island showing where Plum Island is located. Mayor Otis Burt of nearby Greenport is quoted as "vehemently opposed" to the project, as are the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County and local cattlemen.

Documentary proof of the real purpose of the experimental laboratory, is quoted from the Long Island Star Journal which wrote: "The Army is setting up a bacteriological warfare research installation on the island. . . . Utilities and dock facilities will be shared by the two federal departments (Agriculture and Defense) and joint research likely will be undertaken."

Look Magazine is quoted as revealing: "At least five branches of the government are devoting major effort to BW. The most important is the Army's Chemical Service . . . and by the Dept. of Agriculture."

Also quoted on the petition is

the declaration of the World Council of Churches, July, 1950, calling for prohibition of bacteriological weapons. Only the U. S. and Japan have refused to ratify the Geneva Convention outlawing germ warfare.

Long Islanders were alarmed and startled at the exposure of the army plans by the Long Island Star Journal. (The Daily Worker was the only metropolitan newspaper to pick up the story from the Star Journal and feature the alarming news).

There have been many spontaneous outcries for a petition campaign from residents of all three counties. The Queens-Nassau-Suffolk Coordinating Committee for Peace is located at 147-20 72 Avenue, Queens, and also can be reached at Post Office Box 121, Levittown, New York.

PETITION

The text of the petition to the Congressmen, which is also the text of the post cards to the President, follows:

"Long Islanders are deeply concerned at the proposed establish-

ment of a hoof-and-mouth disease research laboratory and an Army germ warfare project on Plum Island. This would constitute a threat to the life, liberty and happiness not only of our own but of neighboring communities.

"As long ago as the 1920's international concern over the dread potential of bacteriological warfare heightened to the point that a Protocol outlawing this weapon was signed in Geneva in 1925. Subsequently 41 nations adhered to the treaty, including all the great powers except Japan and the United States. No man or woman of good will and sincerity could fail to approve for one moment the outlawing of the use of such inhuman methods and weapons.

"WE URGE YOU, MR. CONGRESSMAN to intercede on behalf of the people of Long Island to prevent the use of Plum Island for germ warfare experimentation, both under the guise of hoof-and-mouth disease research, and under the proposed project of the Army Chemical Corps."

Times (via West Germany) Finds A 'Garden Plot' Against Soviets

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW
DREW MIDDLETON, Bonn correspondent of the New York Times, has topped everything ever dreamed up about the Soviet Union—and plenty of dreams have appeared in the Times these past 35 years.

Fresh from the inspiration Adenauer has been to him in his work, Middleton writes (New York Times, July 13): "There are signs in Russia that the 'hate America' campaign and a good deal of other Government propaganda are failing to impress the Russian people."

For anyone who may have missed Middleton's sign-reading, here's what his cable said: "...there has been on the part of millions of Soviet citizens a falling off of interest in the issues and theories that Pravda and Izvestia daily proclaim to be of vital interest to every Soviet citizen, and a withdrawal into individual and family life."

Hold your hat while Middleton cites his proof:

"One expression of this has been found in the growth around the perimeter of Moscow, by Communist definition the dynamic center of a great world movement, of tens of thousands of tiny gardens."

Right—that's no misprint—Middleton has discovered a "garden plot" against the Soviet system.

So Soviet citizens can enjoy individual and family life? But weren't those supposed to have been liquidated at least 35 times each year since the revolution? Now evidently, it's just a little too much to try to show that socialism destroys individual family life. So Middleton does a flip-flop and cites these achievements of Soviet life as proof that the Soviet aim is not being realized.

MIDDLETON has discovered the tens of thousands of

(dachas) country homes and garden plots all around Moscow. He detects a revolt against Pravda and Izvestia in the fact that:

"Muscovites, many of them important workers in state or party offices, retire to these in the evenings and on weekends. Vegetables are cultivated."

How ominous! The supreme blow against Pravda and Izvestia—vegetables are cultivated. Not copies of Pravda are planted in Soviet gardens, but tomatoes, strawberries, flowers and similar "anti-Soviet" plants.

"The state as yet," Middleton writes, "has paid little attention to these activities, which by Communist thinking distracts the Soviet citizens from the world struggle and diverts their energies from various campaigns, ranging from 'hate America' to make more steel, that follow one another across the front pages of the press with remorse-

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GOP AND DEM VOTERS SIGN TO PUT DAVIS ON BALLOT

Democratic and Republican place Mr. Davis on the Freedom Party ticket for the Assembly. Though only 1,500 signatures are required by deadline date on Sept. 15, Mr. Gray said the Committee is seeking a minimum of 2,500 in "order to feel perfectly safe" that bipartisan chintery and legalistic maneuvers "will not steal from the voters in Harlem the right to elect their outstanding champion as a representative in Albany."

Mr. Gray, spearheading the campaign to elect the great Negro workingclass leader and former City Councilman, now an imprisoned victim under the Smith Act, said that signatures for Mr. Davis on the Freedom Party ticket were "going very well."

The Committee is aiming for 1,500 signatures by Aug. 20 to

place Mr. Davis on the Freedom Party ticket for the Assembly. Though only 1,500 signatures are required by deadline date on Sept. 15, Mr. Gray said the Committee is seeking a minimum of 2,500 in "order to feel perfectly safe" that bipartisan chintery and legalistic maneuvers "will not steal from the voters in Harlem the right to elect their outstanding champion as a representative in Albany."

The signatures campaign is evoking an enthusiastic reception in the 11 A.D., and 90 percent of the signers are registered Democrats. But voters of all parties are supporting Mr. Davis petition drive.

Official Reports Show July Drop in Employment

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—(FP)—Despite a brave front put on public announcements about employment and unemployment, government economists are gravely concerned about the situation.

The Commerce Department has announced that employment dropped "only slightly" between June and July. But the figures accompanying this announcement showed that total civilian employment on July 12 was almost 300,000 below last year at that time.

Total employment was reported at 82,234,000 or 350,000 under the month before. The department officially claimed the drop was not significant because most of it occurred in agriculture. The striking steelworkers were included

among the employed in the survey because they were not actively seeking other work.

The Labor Department Bureau of Employment Security reported that initial claims for state unemployment compensation rose during the week ended July 19 to 874,400, an increase of 11.9 percent.

The July survey of labor areas by the Labor Department showed improvement from previous surveys, but 21 major industrial areas were still included in group 4, areas of "substantial labor surplus." Cities in this group qualify for special federal assistance because of critical unemployment.

Layoff rates in manufacturing between May and June, the Labor Department announced, dropped from 11 per 1,000 employees to 10. Fewer layoffs were reported in every industry except transportation equipment, stone, clay and glass.

But the downward trend in factory employment has caused a steadily lower hiring rate since May, 1951. The hiring rate in June, 1952, was 4.8 per 1,000.

Calif. Tel. & Tel. Office Workers Win Pay Boost

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—More than three thousand accounting and clerical workers have won pay boosts from the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph co. in Northern California and Nevada offices of the big monopoly.

The announcement came following negotiations between the company and the United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers and the Independent Plant Clerical & Office Forces Union.

Approximately 1,800 accounting department workers received weekly raises of from \$3 to \$4, depending on the exchange in which they work.

Similar increases up to 1,600 clerical employees represented by the clerical union.

Meet Today to Avert Strike on N. Y. Central

Company and union representatives will meet today with Federal mediators on the strike threat at the New York Central Railroad.

Representative of the three Railroad Brotherhoods and the company will meet separately with the National Mediation Board "before 10 a.m." The rail workers' grievances have gone unsettled for two years.

Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., chairman of the board created under the Railway Labor Act, said an important point was which agency should handle settlement of the dispute. The unions involved—Brotherhoods of Railway Engineers, Firemen and Enginemen and Conductors—say the Railway Adjustment Board has no jurisdiction.

The dispute involves 58 back-pay claims and other grievances which were involved in a 1950 review by the board.

An Anti-Imperialist Film About Africa Produced by Czech Artists

By JIRI MARES

PRAGUE

Dr. Emil Holub, the hero of the film "The Great Adventure," was born in 1847, in the small town of Holice in Eastern Bohemia.

At the time when Holub was studying medicine, the Czech nation was experiencing a period of intense struggle against the na-

Jiri Mares is the author of the screenplay of "The Great Adventure," anti-imperialist Czech film about Africa.

tional and economic oppression of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Waves of patriotic enthusiasm started to shake the foundations of Austria-Hungary, that "prison-house of nations."

This patriotic militant era witnessed the beginnings of a new development of Czech literature, Czech art and Czech science. Young people attempted in all branches of human activity to contribute to the glory and development of their nation.

Emil Holub, at that time a student of medicine and pupil of the famous physiologist, Professor J. Ev. Purkyne, decided to devote all his efforts to research work in Africa. This continent was the center of interest of world scientists and explorers; the results of their research, however, were exploited by the then young and rapacious imperialism for its colonizing intentions.

Emil Holub longed to make a name for Czech science by research work in the African continent—but not in order to pave the way for the colonizers who were oppressing the African people and their national culture, but on the contrary, in an endeavor to contribute by a careful study of Africa and in particular ancient African culture, to enriching existing knowledge about the "dark continent" and to help abolish the racial prejudices concerning the Negroes—one of the main weapons of merciless colonization.

Dr. Holub made very careful preparations for his journey to Africa. He learned foreign languages, studied African natural history and ethnography. A few weeks after obtaining his degree at the Faculty of Medicine, in 1872, he set out for South Africa.

When he left the ship at Port Elizabeth, he had only a few shillings on him. He paid for his journey out of the doctor's fees which he earned by treating patients from the diamond fields near Kimberley.

After seven years, when his research journeys had taken him as far as the river Zambesi, he returned to Bohemia with an astounding wealth of natural science and ethnographical collections.

On his return to Prague, Dr. Holub encountered changed conditions in Czech society. The Czech bourgeoisie has already won its place in the state and was interested in ensuring and extending its economic power rather than in patriotic actions. Literature, art and science ceased to be the leading features of Czech society.

Holub, who by his explorations had made a name for himself among world scientists, was looked

on as an unwanted rival by Czech naturalists. All the more, however, was Holub liked by the ordinary people. They appreciated his patriotism, they showed a lively interest in exhibitions of his collections and in his lectures.

Holub's book of travels "Seven Years in South Africa" became popular among the broad masses and was published in the German, English and French translations.

Charles Darwin himself congratulated Holub after reading his book. When the bourgeois patrons of science and official quarters refused to support Holub's second African expedition, the ordinary people, by their collections, enabled Holub to leave for Africa.

On his second expedition, Holub intended to cross the whole of Africa from the south to the north. He prepared for this step, which was extremely bold for his time, in Vienna, where he also met Ruzena Hofova, who a few weeks after their wedding, accompanied him on his second African journey.

This time, in 1883, Holub was not leaving for Africa as an unknown young man. Before he left, he was received in secret audience by the King of the Belgians whose offer to "civilize" the Congo Holub refused: he was not going to Africa as colonizer, but as scientist.

Holub encountered the first difficulties put in his way by the government authorities in Cape Town, when they asked for unusually high customs duties. In the salt desert Holub lost two-thirds of his beasts as a result of draught. The expedition reached Zambesi with insufficient equipment and almost without money.

In spite of all his difficulties, Holub tirelessly carried on with his research work. He explored and mapped the banks of the Zambesi, he explored the Victoria falls. The expedition suffered from malaria: Holub generously gave away his supplies of quinine to the Negroes and when the local white ivory and slave merchant refused to sell the drug to him, two of Holub's companions died of malaria.

But in spite of all these difficulties, Holub did not turn back as the government officials in Cape Town had hoped: he set out into

the unknown region of the beligerent tribe of Mashocolombs which Livingstone had avoided by going far out of his way.

Holub's expedition penetrated into places which no white man had ever visited before. He made use of his stay in the African wilderness, for getting together large natural science collections.

On his return to Europe in 1877, Holub organized an unprecedented exhibition about Africa; he refused to sell his collections to America and offered them instead free of charge to the Czech national museum.

The Czech bourgeoisie, however, refused his gift under the pretext that it "went beyond Czech conditions." Holub then presented the rich results of his scientific work to various schools and smaller museums to serve for the enlightenment of the people at least in this way.

In 1902, Holub died as a result of tropical diseases. It was at a time when the British Empire was gaining those regions of the African continent to which the Czech explorer Dr. Emil Holub had penetrated and which were named after the merciless imperialist Cecil Rhodes.

Many months of tiring work went into the making of the film about Dr. Holub.

The screenplay develops the basic idea of the film: Holub's true patriotism, which stood out in sharp contrast to the empty phrases of the bourgeoisie, his resistance to the colonizers, his uncompromising rejection of racialism and his very humane attitude towards the African peoples.

The entire film was shot in Czechoslovakia. Places resembling by their natural surroundings the African veldt regions were found on Czechoslovak soil. The parts of Negroes were played by colored citizens living in Czechoslovakia and in the German Democratic Republic.

The film "The Great Adventure" is a biographical work, but it does not only aim at evaluating the merits of the Czech explorer Dr. Emil Holub. By sharp and truthful criticism the film shows up the greedy face of imperialism which showed itself even in its beginning stages, and it shows how even then, by its very nature, it was inevitably doomed to perish.

JUDAS

By MARIA MENDEZ

Where will you hide?
Where will you go
On your frail pigeon wings?

When the strong wind blows through the land,
When the clear anger soars
Where will you hide?

When children raise
Grave wondering eyes at your tales
Will the tall hills hold you?

Will the clean earth trust you?
Will the tiny white worms touch you?
Where will you hide?

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

JOE BLACK had pitched eight innings in relief against the Giants Tuesday night (and Wednesday morning). Here it was Thursday night and he was pitching five more innings to win the last game of the series. This was also "Leo Durocher Night," in which the Giant manager had been honored and gifted. It had been announced that a rained out game would go to make up a doubleheader with the Giants on Sept. 9. Said the big, popular rookie-of-the-year candidate from Morgan State as he wearily came into the Dodger dugout:

"Hey, fellows, I see where Sept. 9 is a doubleheader with the Giants here. That means Sept. 9 is Joe Black day. I want you all to contribute!"

ANYBODY KEEPING score on what the percentages are in deliberately walking a man to fill the bases? We cited three straight cases involving the local teams (which are the only ones we can follow that closely) in which the results were: 1. Another walk, forcing in the run. 2. A grand slam home run. 3. A sacrifice fly scoring the run anyhow and still leaving an extra potential run on the bases.

Thursday night in the first inning with Cox and Reese on third and second and nobody out, Giant pitcher, Spencer gave Robinson a deliberate pass to load 'em up. Then he got behind on Campanella, came in with a fat one, and goodbye ball game. Into the upper left field seats.

We'll convince some managers yet that it's bad percentage 90 percent of the time. The exception would be, in our opinion, with two out, a pitcher to face after the intentional walk, with the probability of a pinch-hitter zero because of the score and stage of the game, and a pitcher of real stature and known control. Make that 98 percent instead of 90. How often does such a combo come up?

One more note on that Thursday night game, which will be sort of ancient history by the time you read this (the Monday column has to be written on Friday for technical reasons). Wouldn't it have been a salubrious display of intestinal fortitude on umpire Dusty Boggess' part to have invoked a specific rule put into the books two years ago and called the Giants' Sal Yvars out for deliberately passing second base on a force play and throwing a football block on Jackie Robinson three feet on the left field side of the base to break up a double play?

IT WAS "Hiroshima Day" the other day. I remember when some of us heard of it for the first time. It was in the southern Philippines and we had been in the Pacific a long time. We expected we'd have to go on to invade Japan too. Someone said they had dropped an atom bomb on a Japanese city, that it was something new that killed just about everything within miles, and the war couldn't last much longer now.

The general reaction was "anything to get it over with." It is hard to reconstruct one's thoughts and reactions over a seven year lapse of time and from a different and clearer perspective—hard, and in this case shocking. For I remember very well going along dully at first with the general sentiment, rationalizing that it would "save lives in the long run."

There was one fellow though in our Field Hospital outfit, a young man of about 21 from a small town in Ohio who was going to be a minister. He was a very earnest young man and I liked him. I even sort of respected his refusal to sell me or anyone else his beer share which he turned back, just because he was so sincere and principled by his own lights on such a silly thing. I will never forget his reaction to the news of the atom bomb . . . and please remember when and where this was.

Without an instant's hesitation this young man said: "That is terrible! It was very wrong to use a thing like that. God would not want that."

That is my chief memory of Hiroshima Day, 1945, near the city of Davao in Mindanao.

I would like to stop by that town in Ohio some day and see if my old tentmate is preaching for a ban on atomic warfare. I hope so.

READER JOSE DIEZ sends in a little note on the Olympics, with a statistical table. "It was certainly a great Olympics," he writes, "a glorious one for peace and sports. I sent a protest to Mrs. Shipley before and during the events on your passport, including a picture of the fine friendliness of Soviet and American athletes. There has been much redbaiting in the press, but here are some figures."

He then adds the totals of the Soviet Union 553½, Hungary 308, Czechoslovakia 113½, Romania 31½, Poland 26½ and Bulgaria 4, which comes to 1,037 points. The entire 49 countries which scored points," he noted, "scored a total of 3,372 points. So just the democratic six scored 34 percent of the total. I get a lump in my throat to think that these six countries could have performed so brilliantly just a few years after passing through the bloody war with its widespread destruction. Well, let's strive for peace so we can look hopefully towards the 1956 Olympics."

SPEAKING OF the athletes of the Peoples Democracies, the "free press" put on quite a post-Olympic show. Pickings for "desertion to the free world" stories, which must have been on order, were extremely lean, in spite of an undoubted flaunting of the long green to lure someone to follow the path of such creatures as Drobný.

No desertions? Invent them! On Thursday the Herald Tribune ran a big front page American wire service story quoting the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter as exposing the "fleeing" of nine Hungarian athletes. But there had been a little shipup. The editor of the Swedish newspaper said it was true some unidentified person phoned to give such a "story." But they never ran it, since it was an obvious fake. The story was sent out—and dutifully published in our free press. The denials from the Swedish paper and the ridiculing of the story the next day by the Finnish police chief in Helsinki, couldn't be found with a microscope.

Then there was a mysterious "Romanian" who was seen by a Finnish policeman to come out of a bar with two other "Romanians" and yell, "I don't want to go home." Another big "story." Now anybody who has been around bars knows that there's always someone who doesn't want to go home but wants to try another bar down the street. This sounds a lot like three newspapermen, and I don't mean Romanian.

By the way, since when do Finnish policemen understand Romanian?

The stirring drama of the
heroic fight for freedom!

3rd
Big
Week

ARTIST
TARAS SHEVCHENKO
POET AND PATRIOT OF THE UKRAINE

8:00 PM MONDAY 1953
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42 & 43 Sts.

THE UKRAINE IN MAGNIFICENT

Sept 5 Rally to Mark Romania Anniversary

The anniversary of the liberation of Romania in 1944 from the Nazi armies will be celebrated with a concert and mass meeting on Sept. 5.

Speakers will be Howard Fast, novelist, Leon Strauss, executive secretary, Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, and others.

The celebration will take place at the Riverside Plaza Hotel (Broadway and 73 St.)

Demand Bail In Calif.; Mrs. Yates Gets 6 Yrs.

By CHARLES GLENN

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

LOS ANGELES.—Appeals were being prepared Friday for the granting of bail and for a reversal of the conviction of the 14 California workingclass leaders for alleged violation of the Smith Act. Each of the 14 was handed the maximum sentence of five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine by Federal Judge William C. Mathes.

After a lengthy courtroom battle with defense attorneys, the judge refused bail pending appeal. One of the defendants, Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yantsey, was given an additional year to serve when Judge Mathes sentenced her to one year on each of the 11 "criminal contempt of court" counts. The contempt sentences were set to run concurrently at the completion of the original five-year sentence.

The silent and tense courtroom was packed with friends and families of the Smith Act victims.

Each of the 14, before receiving sentence, had a brief word of challenge to the verdict, the Smith Act and the Justice Department prosecution.

Before the defendants spoke, defense attorney Abe L. Wirin reminded the judge that "one generation inevitably regrets the prosecution for opinions of generations which came before."

As Wirin finished, Judge Mathes leaned forward and called for Frank Carlson, first of the 14 to be sentenced. Accompanied by his attorney, Norman Leonard and his Polish-born wife, Carlson walked to the lectern and spoke quietly.

"At one stage of the proceedings, there was some dispute about the Communist Manifesto. There was a question whether the Com-

munist Manifesto was valid for us here.

"There is one sentence in the Communist Manifesto that says 'Communists disdain to conceal their aims and views.' That is certainly valid for me. My life, my aims, my activities, have been an open book for any prepared to read.

Carlson briefly outlined his participation in struggles against fascism, for which at one point he was jailed and at another honored. Now, he pointed out, he was to be jailed again, but, he said, "this period will repeat itself."

"I believe events will prove the wrong people have been sitting in the prisoners' dock," said Carlson. "Neither the trial nor the verdict has broken my confidence that the American people will not allow themselves to be dragged along the path to fascism and war. I ask no mercy. I am guilty of no crime."

Then came Mrs. Dorothy Healey, Los Angeles County chairman of the Communist Party. Her attorney, Alexander Schulman, told the court that the law did not require a maximum sentence and that because of the poverty of evidence Mrs. Healey should receive a light sentence.

Judge Mathes refused to consider the request.

In her statement, the Commu-

nist leader recalled the anti-alien hysteria when the Smith Act was passed in 1940.

"It was," she said, "Congressman Carl Henshaw, a Republican whom I regard as most conservative, who warned his colleagues and lives of all Americans. It could be used against any group threatening the party in power."

"Congressman Tom Ford, a Democrat, said the hysteria was so great at that time that if the Ten Commandments were passed by Congress it would be only because they contain an anti-Communist clause."

"It is not a question of whether Dorothy Healey goes to jail. It is a question if the rights of all

Americans are to be free. The rights of all are in jeopardy."

The judge sentenced Mrs. Healey and then called Philip M. Connelly, Los Angeles editor of the Daily People's World and husband of Mrs. Healey.

Connelly recalled it has been testified that he once said "he joined the Communist Party in order better to equip myself to be a leader and a trade unionist, and that I now work and write for a newspaper that supports the labor movement in the fight for the right of the people."

"The evidence is unchanged in respect to what was advocated by me," said Connelly. "Peace, not war! Negotiations and the ballot

MRS. YATES

box, not violence! Better wages and conditions for those who work—job opportunities for those denied fair employment."

"When I recall the evidence," he said, "I also recall an immortal phrase 'if this be treason.' Connelly outlined the trade union struggles he led as a CIO secretary which also had been called 'treason.' Now, he said, the Hearst press which once employed him, speaks of the charges as 'a crime akin to treason.'"

"The people will give the answer now. Of that I am confident. And when the people do, those who today live by the Smith Act will have to make the most of it."

FBI Spy at Foley Square Admits Drunk Convictions

By ART SHIELDS

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Stoolie Ralph Long had four recent convictions for public drunkenness behind him when he testified against the 15 Smith Act defendants in the Foley Square courtroom last Thursday and Friday. And he was saved from the North Carolina chain gang last month so

that he could testify against Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry and their 13 co-defendants.

The FBI informer's police record came out under cross-examination by defense counsel John T. McTernan.

"Do you recall being arrested at Durham, N. C. on July 11 of this year on charges of public drunkenness?" asked McTernan.

Long's reply was a mumble. "At that time you were begging on the streets for whiskey, were you not?" McTernan continued.

Long mumbled indistinctly again. "And you were sentenced to 30 days on the highways, were you not?" McTernan went on.

Long's "yes" could now be faintly heard.

"And after that" judgement someone intervened for you and got a modification of your sentence. . . . Is that not so?"

Long replied that he was finally allowed to pay a fine. . . . The fine of \$40 and costs was substituted for the original 30-day sentence on July 14.

McTernan then turned to Judge Edward J. Dimock and said: "I ask the Court to take judicial notice that it is now less than 30 days since July 11."

That means that Long would now be sweating it out on the North Carolina road gang under a guard with a gun, if the FBI had not fixed things up for the release of their pigeon.

McTernan then read from the photostat copy of the records of the Durham Recorder's court so that the jury would have no doubt of the facts.

"Were you drunk or sober when you went to the FBI?" asked McTernan.

Long's answer again was a mumble. He had earlier testified, however, that he had quit his heavy drinking when he dictated a series of statements against the Communist Party in conferences with FBI Agent Rufus Powell between October, 1948, and March, 1949.

The Durham Recorder's Court tells a different story, however. "I am reading you from the

Plenty of Room

Observers reported last week that the Foley Square courtroom in which the 15 Smith Act victims are being tried has plenty of room for those wishing to see the trial.

Criminal Docket of the Recorder's Court for Jan. 3, 1949 (when Long was reporting to the FBI)," McTernan told the jury.

"It is the case of the 'State vs. Ralph V. Long.' Nature of charge—Drunkenness. . . . Defendant pleads guilty and is fined \$5 and costs."

More Recorder's Court records showed that Stoolie Long was fined \$10 and costs for public drunkenness on Sept. 12, 1949, and \$20 and costs for the same offense on Dec. 4, 1950. He pleaded guilty both times.

This drunkard was dismissed from his job as a reporter for the Durham Sun last June. Before losing his job, however, he had run a series of 14 "confession" stories that he offered as his "experiences" in the Communist Party.

Long was followed by Mrs. Mary S. Marquard, who said she joined the Communist Party in Washington in 1943 at the request

of the FBI.

She spied on the Party all through the war years while 15,000 Communists were fighting the enemies of the United States in the armed services, and the Party at home was mobilizing workers for the war effort.

She said she was a member of the Washington-Maryland District Committee of the Communist Party for some time.

Her testimony dealt with two defendants—Al Lannon, then Communist leader in the Washington-Maryland District, and Betty Gannett.

She submitted a copy of a speech Lannon made to the District Committee in 1945, supporting the decision to abandon Browderism. A high point of this "evidence" was Lannon's attack on the monopolies.

She said Betty Gannett also actively supported the same Marxist policy.

Go the Co-op Way

CAMP CARS
For Unity (Wingdale), Lila-land and all camps around Syracusa Lake. Daily schedule: Daily 10:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.; Friday 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.; Sunday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. 4:00 p.m.
635 Allerton Ave.
For reservations call:
OL 5-7828

Launch Campaign To Reverse Verdict

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

LOS ANGELES.—The fight for reversal of the conviction of the 14 Smith Act victims is underway.

In a direct appeal to the public, the California Emergency Defense Committee began circulating 50,000 leaflets. The leaflets are headlined: "Guilty of thinking. You can reverse this verdict! The public is urged, 'Speak now . . . for yourself . . . for freedom . . . for your future.'"

Wednesday night an emergency mass meeting called by the Civil Rights Congress heard John Howard Lawson.

Other people's organizations mobilizing members on a country-wide basis include the Los Angeles Negro Labor Council; Independent Progressive Party; Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Arts, Sciences and Professions Council; Southern California Peace Crusade; Marine Cooks and Stewards and other unions.

Al Thibodeaux, Negro leader, MCS port agent and co-chairman of CEDC, said his "contention all along has been that this trial is a camouflage for what they are planning to do to Negroes."

Reuben W. Borough, IPP candidate for U. S. Senator, said the "verdict is shocking proof of the absolute need for repeal of the Smith Act at the earliest possible moment."

John Forrester, executive secretary of the Negro Labor Council, emphasized that "the main thing on trial is the tearing away of the U. S. Constitution and in this Negroes, who themselves are oppressed, become alarmed at extension of this oppression to political or other minorities."

Defense attorneys for the 14 defendants said that "the jury's verdict of guilty was a product, simply and solely, of the hysteria of the times."

"We have every confidence in ultimate victory," said the statement signed by Attorneys Ben Margolis, Leo Branton, Jr., Alexander H. Schullman, Norman Leonard and A. L. Wirin.

ACLU STATEMENT

The American Civil Liberties Union will fight for reversal of the conviction of California's Smith Act victims and for repeal of the Act itself. Dr. Eason Monroe, executive director of the Southern California branch, declared.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Some 15,000 leaflets on the Los Angeles Smith Act convictions will be distributed throughout San Francisco on Saturday, it was announced by the California local office of the California Emergency Defense Committee.

The committee urged members and friends to join in the mobilization at the group's office at 935 Market St., or at 2337 Mission St., Saturday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN RALLY!

Friday, September 5, 1952, 8 P.M.

ROCKLAND PALACE

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Candidates

Prominent National Speakers

CULTURAL PROGRAM

Donation 50c at the door

Auspices:

National and New York State Communist Campaign Committee

Defeat Move to Bar Randalls Island Peace Rally

An attempt by the professional red-baiting brass of the Veterans of Foreign War to ban the great concert and rally for peace at Randalls Island Aug. 20 has failed. The family type concert under the stars will be held on picturesque

Triboro Stadium and will feature a galaxy of famed artists headed by Paul Robeson, Mary Lou Williams, Morris Carnovsky, Howard Da Silva, Earl Robinson and others. John A. Condon, "Americanism"

chairman of the VFW, wrote to Park Commissioner Robert Moses asking that the rally be banned as a "Communist Front." While doing a little red-baiting on his own, Moses answered this strange interpretation of Ameri-

canism by writing, "Under decision of the state courts and the US Supreme Court, we are required by the Constitutional guarantees of public assembly and free speech to issue permits for public meetings by any group at

suitable street and park areas." The outrageous attempt to stifle the voice was seen as being inspired from Washington, and as giving an impetus to New Yorkers to pack the Stadium to its brim.

Foster Assails Legal Lynchings at Smith Act Trials

The most treasured civil rights of the people are at stake in the Smith Act trials, it was declared yesterday by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, in commenting on the latest of these trials, in which 14 workingclass leaders were convicted and sentenced in Los Angeles.

Foster's statement follows: The conviction, sentencing, and failing without bail of the 14 workingclass leaders in Los Angeles during the past few days concludes another chapter in the disgraceful persecution of the Communists that is now being carried on by the Government. Thirty-one working class leaders have already been ruthlessly convicted and given long prison terms, and the end is nowhere in sight. The whole dirty business constitutes one of the most shameful episodes in American history.

Wall Street reaction, which controls the Federal Government, in order to still the strong voices against its program of war and world conquest, has worked out a whole series of laws and court procedures especially designed to cripple the Communist Party and to railroad its members and leaders to the penitentiary, in violation of established American civil rights and legal practices. To speak of the means used to jail Communists as legal trial is to stretch the definition of this term beyond the breaking point.

The Smith and McCarran Acts under which the so-called trials of the Communists and the Communist Party are taking place are special anti-Communist legislation, laws of attainder in flagrant violation of the Constitution. With their systems of thought control, denial of free speech, and political intimidation, these laws are more fitting to a fascist regime than to a country with a democratic tradition such as ours. They are companion legislation to the infamous Alien and Sedition Acts. And the time will come when the

American people will repudiate these laws as decisively as they did their predecessors of a century and a half ago.

A COMMON PATTERN

The Government's "case" against the Communists is just as reactionary as the laws under which the political persecution is being carried out.

Every one of the "trials" so far has followed the same pattern—the Government's witnesses consisting of a stale string of renegades, stoolpigeons, and professional informers, who are obviously coached by the prosecution and bare-facedly perjure themselves without stint or limit. In this respect, nowhere in the whole history of American jurisprudence is there to be found such a degrading spectacle.

Also, the jury system, upon which the American people rely for a measure of justice in the capitalist courts, has just about collapsed so far as the Communists are concerned. The regular thing for Communists undergoing prosecution under the Smith Act is to have to confront juries many of whose members are avowed and militant enemies of Communism and the Communist Party. Moreover, there is such an atmosphere of ideological war hysteria and anti-"red" terrorism surrounding the juries—from the press, the government, etc.—that a juror has to be possessed of a high degree of moral courage to dare to vote, in accordance with the facts of the case, for an acquittal of accused Communists.

ROLE OF COURTS

The role of the courts in these political "trials" is on a par with the rest of the reactionary elements of the persecution. In this respect, the Supreme Court has set the pace. Its decision in the case of Gene Dennis and the other 10 C.P. national committee, was a travesty upon the facts, upon the people's constitutional rights, and upon simple honesty and

(Continued on Page 6)

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East Side Aroused by Anti-Semitic Hoodlum Assaults on Rallies

By MICHAEL SINGER

East Side citizens, shocked and angry over a series of violent anti-Semitic attacks by fascist gangs against two American Labor Party outdoor meetings, in which sawed-off cue sticks, nail-studded boards and blunt instruments were used against ALP speakers and the audience, moved yesterday to drive the hoodlums from the community.

The two "Little Peekskill" incidents occurred on the corner of Seventh St. and Ave. A on July 31, and again on Aug. 7. The attackers shouted, "Kill the Jews," knocked children to the ground, assaulted women, and sent one ALP member to the hospital with wounds from a rusty nail board.

Sol Tischler, East Side ALP leader, was first attacked by the anti-Semites, when he protested failure by the police to protect the meeting, was slugged by Capt. Al Panarella in the East Fifth St. Station. Capt. Panarella's attack on Tischler and the absence of any police protection, hinting at open collusion with the fascists, has led to demands for Panarella's removal.

TISCHLER ARRESTED

Tischler was arrested charged with "insulting an officer" and his case will be heard this Wednesday at Magistrate's Court, Second Ave. and Second St.

Edward I. Goldberg, Republican candidate for Congress in the 19th C. D., was present at the police station when the protests were being made. The ALP is calling on him and all other can-

(Continued on Page 6)

Latva Deportation Case Stirs Wide Outcry

Special to the Daily Worker

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Neighbors and co-workers of 49-year-old textile worker, Carl A. Latva, are rallying to stop the order to deport him to Finland under the McCarran Act.

Latva is married to an American-born woman and has two sons, both of whom served in the U. S. Navy during World War II. Latva himself was brought to this country at the age of 13. He has worked in the textile mills of New Hampshire for the last 30 years.

This case of Carl Latva may well become the first test case of the constitutionality of the McCarran Act before the U. S. Supreme Court. Latva's lawyer, Frank Frederick Cohen of Boston, has stated that he intends to appeal the ruling of Federal Judge Charles Wyzanski, ordering Latva's deportation, to the U. S. Court of Appeals, and to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary.

The case, which shows the logical consequence of any statute basing itself on the persecution of

Communists, arose as a result of Carl Latva's application for citizenship papers. Latva testified at that time that in 1934 while on strike he signed an application card to the Communist Party and paid 50 cents initiation, and several months dues at 10 cents per month. He said he joined the Communist Party because he thought the party's aim was to organize unions and help workers to win a textile strike then under way. Latva stated that after the strike he never heard from the party again and had no contact with it.

ARRESTED IN 1949

However, on Oct. 20, 1949, he was arrested on a warrant charging him with being a member of the Communist Party which "advocated the violent overthrow of the government." No one testified against him. The only evidence was his own statement. Early in 1951, his lawyer informed him that the hearing had been illegal and the case against him had been thrown out of court.

In April of 1951 a re-hearing was ordered. It lasted five minutes and he was ordered deported. The case was appealed.

In ay, 1951, Latva was arrested at work and brought to East Boston Immigration Station for deportation. He stayed there for 10 days until his lawyer, Cohen, obtained a writ of habeas corpus.

Judge Wyzanski stated that under the McCarran Act he found he had no choice other than to expel this man of excellent reputation.

(Continued on Page 6)

A Report to 'Worker' Readers

An Editorial

More than a month ago, we launched our summer drive for 6,500 Worker subscriptions, 1,000 for the Daily Worker, and for a good-sized increase of circulation of both papers through bundle orders.

We said then, that this drive was essential in the face of the 1952 election struggle and the fight for peace. We said it was essential, also, to maintain our already-too-low level of subs and to recover some of the ground lost in the past few years through the persecution of progressives.

We must now add that it is essential in still another respect. We depended on this drive, and we depend on it now, to keep our paper going. In this, we differ from the commercial press, which gets three-quarters of its income from advertising, much of it big business. This helps determine the editorial policy of this press. Our editorial policy, because it is based on the needs of the working people, determines that we do not get this advertising.

And so we lean upon our income from circulation, and the contributions of our readers, to keep us going.

Our recent \$100,000 fund campaign, was nearly \$10,000 short of the mark. We figured that the circulation campaign, plus some late covers in the fund drive, would make it possible for us to keep

our heads above water.

The fact that now, more than four weeks after we launched the campaign, our readers have as yet not responded has made the going mighty rough for us financially.

We prefer not to appeal to you, our readers, for funds right now, though we will not turn you down if you offer to help make up that \$10,000 we're still short on the recent \$100,000 campaign.

Our chief aim now is rather, to get the circulation drive for subs and expanded bundle orders really going. If that happens, and if does so at once, it will be of considerable help, financially. Above all, it will mean that 6,000 and more readers will be added to those who are getting the truth about the election campaign, a truth which is being suppressed by the big business press in a scandalous fashion.

So let's get going right now on those subs and bundle orders!

Beginning Today:

The Steel Strike: What It Means for Labor

By George Morris

— See Page 2 —

The Steel Strike: What It Means to Labor

War 'Prosperity' Illusion Fading

By GEORGE MORRIS
(First of a Series)

WHEN the settlement of the eight-week steel strike was announced, it was also disclosed that U. S. Steel's president Benjamin Fairless planned to accompany Philip Murray on a "goodwill" tour through the plants. Mr. Fairless apparently feels that the workers have become so embittered against the company as a result of the two-month strike and seven months of stalling and maneuvering that preceded it, that they are hardly in a mood for a "good" labor relations policy. The object of

the tour, in the words of the employer magazine Business Week, is to "repair" the shattered relations.

The record shows that the problem of "repairing" relations came after most of the previously signed contracts with the steel companies. In 1947, when the agreement that expired last January 1 was signed, a provision was inserted for a joint management-labor body that would meet periodically and consider matters of "mutual" interest. That committee, hailed as a "new page" in labor relations, didn't even function despite a

proclamation by Murray in an article in the American Magazine of June 1948, that:

"We have no classes in this country . . . We are all workers here . . . Even the division of industrial workers into 'management' and 'labor' turns out to be somewhat artificial."

Not long after the class struggle has thus been wiped out in America, Murray's own union was forced by the steel companies into a six to eight week strike to gain a pension and insurance plan that was valued at only a few pennies an hour—and

that, too, despite recommendation of the terms by a government body.

There is far more involved today, however, than the usual "repair" job that comes with a new contract. The relation of the workers to the war policy of the government and the armament drive is in question. The concept that there is no class struggle was buttressed at the outbreak of the Korean war by the claim that workers and employers have a common interest in the furtherance of the war

(Continued on Page 4)

Ask 25 Percent Wage Boost for Longshoremen

Negotiators for the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. (AFL) met last week with representatives of the New York Shipping Assn. to open formal wage review talks. ILA Pres. Joseph P. Ryan said his union would seek a 25 percent wage increase. The 2-year contract now in effect calls for a straight-time rate of \$2.10 an hour and \$3.15 for overtime, night and penalty work.

Pres. Albert V. Moore, of the Moore-McCormick Lines, just back from a 2-month tour, Moore said that from Iceland to Finland, wherever he went, the main topic he heard discussed was the worldwide slump in commerce.

Launch Petition To Halt Germ War Lab on Long Island

A widespread petition and postcard campaign to Congress and the President has been launched by residents of three Long Island counties to halt the proposed use of Plum Island as a germ warfare experimental project. Under the auspices of the Queens-Nassau-Suffolk Coordinating Committee for Peace thousands of petition blanks and post cards are being circulated. The petitions, addressed to Congressmen, display a big colored map of Long Island showing where Plum Island is located. Mayor Otis Burt of nearby Greenport is quoted as "vehemently opposed" to the project, as are the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County and local cattlemen.

Documentary proof of the real purpose of the experimental laboratory, is quoted from the Long Island Star Journal which wrote: "The Army is setting up a bacteriological warfare research installation on the island. . . Utilities and dock facilities will be shared by the two federal departments (Agriculture and Defense) and joint research likely will be undertaken."

Look Magazine is quoted as revealing: "At least five branches of the government are devoting major effort to BW. The most important is the Army's Chemical Service . . . and by the Dept. of Agriculture."

Also quoted on the petition is

Meet Today to Avert Strike on N. Y. Central

Company and union representatives will meet today with Federal mediators on the strike threat at the New York Central Railroad.

Representative of the three Railroad Brotherhoods and the company will meet separately with the National Mediation Board "before 10 a.m." The rail workers' grievances have gone unsettled for two years.

Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., chairman of the board created under the Railway Labor Act, said an important point was which agency should handle settlement of the dispute. The unions involved—Brotherhoods of Railway Engineers, Firemen and Enginemen and Conductors—say the Railway Adjustment Board has no jurisdiction.

The dispute involves 58 back-pay claims and other grievances which were involved in a 1950 review by the board.

the declaration of the World Council of Churches, July, 1950, calling for prohibition of bacteriological weapons. Only the U. S. and Japan have refused to ratify the Geneva Convention outlawing germ warfare.

Long Islanders were alarmed and startled at the exposure of the army plans by the Long Island Star Journal. (The Daily Worker was the only metropolitan newspaper to pick up the story from the Star Journal and feature the alarming news).

There have been many spontaneous outcries for a petition campaign from residents of all three counties. The Queens-Nassau-Suffolk Coordinating Committee for Peace is located at 147-20 72 Avenue, Queens, and also can be reached at Post Office Box 121, Levittown, New York.

PETITION

The text of the petition to the Congressmen, which is also the text of the post cards to the President, follows:

"Long Islanders are deeply concerned at the proposed establish-

ment of a hoof-and-mouth disease research laboratory and an Army germ warfare project on Plum Island. This would constitute a threat to the life, liberty and happiness not only of our own but of neighboring communities.

"As long ago as the 1920's international concern over the dread potential of bacteriological warfare heightened to the point that a Protocol outlawing this weapon was signed in Geneva in 1925. Subsequently 41 nations adhered to the treaty, including all the great powers except Japan and the United States. No man or woman of good will and sincerity could fail to approve for one moment the outlawing of the use of such inhuman methods and weapons.

"WE URGE YOU, MR. CONGRESSMAN to intercede on behalf of the people of Long Island to prevent the use of Plum Island for germ warfare experimentation, both under the guise of hoof-and-mouth disease research, and under the proposed project of the Army Chemical Corps."

Times (via West Germany) Finds A 'Garden Plot' Against Soviets

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW
DREW MIDDLETON, Bonn correspondent of the New York Times, has topped everything ever dreamed up about the Soviet Union—and plenty of dreams have appeared in the Times these past 35 years.

Fresh from the inspiration Adenauer has been to him in "his work," Middleton writes (New York Times, July 13): "There are signs in Russia that the hate America" campaign and a good deal of other Government propaganda are failing to impress the Russian people."

For anyone who may have missed Middleton's sign-reading, here's what his cable said: "...there has been on the part of millions of Soviet citizens a falling off of interest in the issues and theories that Pravda and Izvestia daily proclaim to be of vital interest to every Soviet citizen, and a withdrawal into individual and family life."

Hold your hat while Middleton cites his proof:

"One expression of this has been found in the growth around the perimeter of Moscow, by Communist definition the dynamic center of a great world movement, of tens of thousands of tiny gardens."

Right—that's no misprint—Middleton has discovered a "garden plot" against the Soviet system.

So Soviet citizens can enjoy individual and family life? But weren't those supposed to have been liquidated at least 35 times each year since the revolution? Now evidently, it's just a little too much to try to show that socialism destroys individual family life. So Middleton does a flip-flop and cites these achievements of Soviet life as proof that the Soviet aim is not being realized.

MIDDLETON has discovered of the tens of thousands of

(dachas) country homes and garden plots all around Moscow. He detects a revolt against Pravda and Izvestia in the fact that:

"Muscovites, many of them important workers in state or party offices, retire to these in the evenings and on week-ends. Vegetables are cultivated."

How ominous! The supreme blow against Pravda and Izvestia—vegetables are cultivated. Not copies of Pravda are planted in Soviet gardens, but tomatoes, strawberries, flowers and similar "anti-Soviet" plants.

The state as yet," Middleton writes, "has paid little attention to these activities, which by Communist thinking distracts the Soviet citizens from the world struggle and diverts their energies from various campaigns, ranging from 'hate America' to make more steel, that follow one another across the front pages of the press with remorse-

(Continued on Page 6)

GOP AND DEM VOTERS SIGN TO PUT DAVIS ON BALLOT

Democratic and Republican enrolled voters, including businessmen, ministers and professionals in the 11 Assembly District of Harlem, are rallying to the Non-Partisan Committee for the Election of Benjamin J. Davis, the Committee's executive secretary, Jesse Gray, announced yesterday.

Mr. Gray, spearheading the campaign to elect the great Negro workingclass leader and former City Councilman, now an imprisoned victim under the Smith Act, said that signatures for Mr. Davis on the Freedom Party ticket were "going very well."

The Committee is aiming for 1,500 signatures by Aug. 20 to

place Mr. Davis on the Freedom Party ticket for the Assembly.

Though only 1,500 signatures are required by deadline date on Sept. 15, Mr. Gray said the Committee is seeking a minimum of 2,500 in "order to feel perfectly safe" that bipartisan chincery and legalistic maneuvers "will not steal from the voters in Harlem the right to elect their outstanding champion as a representative in Albany."

The signatures campaign is evoking an enthusiastic reception in the 11 A.D., and 90 percent of the signers are registered Democrats. But voters of fall parties are supporting Mr. Davis petition drive.

Official Reports Show July Drop in Employment

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—(FP).—Despite a brave front put on public announcements about employment and unemployment, government economists are gravely concerned about the situation.

The Commerce Department has announced that employment dropped "only slightly" between June and July. But the figures accompanying this announcement showed that total civilian employment on July 12 was almost 300,000 below last year at that time.

Total employment was reported at 62,234,000 or 350,000 under the month before. The department officially claimed the drop was not significant because most of it occurred in agriculture. The striking steelworkers were included

among the employed in the survey because they were not actively seeking other work.

The Labor Department Bureau of Employment Security reported that initial claims for state unemployment compensation rose during the week ended July 19 to 374,400, an increase of 11.9 percent.

The July survey of labor areas by the Labor Department showed improvement from previous surveys, but 21 major industrial areas were still included in group 4, areas of "substantial labor surplus." Cities in this group qualify for special federal assistance because of critical unemployment.

Layoff rates in manufacturing between May and June, the Labor Department announced, dropped from 11 per 1,000 employees to 10.

Fewer layoffs were reported in every industry except transportation equipment, stone, clay and glass.

But the downward trend in factory employment has caused a steadily lower hiring rate since May, 1951. The hiring rate in June, 1952, was 4.8 per 1,000.

Calif. Tel. & Tel. Office Workers Win Pay Boost

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—More than three thousand accounting and clerical workers have won pay boosts from the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph co. in Northern California and Nevada offices of the big monopoly.

The announcement came following negotiations between the company and the United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers and the independent plant Clerical & Office Forces Union.

Approximately 1,800 accounting department workers received weekly raises of from \$3 to \$4, depending on the exchange in which they work.

Similar increases up to 1,600 clerical employees represented by the clerical union.

Negro Father Rescues Daughter, Alleged Attacker in \$3,000 Bail

A Negro father in Yanceyville, N. C., last week rescued his 18-year-old daughter from an intended rape by a white state employee, it was revealed in the current edition of the Pittsburgh Courier. The would-be rapist is now held in jail under \$3,000 bond.

According to the story, Oscar Kyles, white state highway worker, grabbed Miss Nancy Watlington, high school senior, as she walked past a parked highway truck, and dragged her to the bushes where she scuffled with him. Kyles, the story relates, continued to drag the young woman to an abandoned house where he resumed the alleged rape attempt, but she managed to break the man's hold and ran back to the road, where her father, John Watlington, heard her cries and picked her up.

The father pursued Kyles to a local store, where road workers were having lunch, and had his daughter identify her attacker, who was later indicted and arrested.

Yanceyville is in the same county which produced the "look" rape case, in which Mack Ingram, a Negro farmer, was charged with "raping" a white farm wife by looking at her from a distance of 75 feet.

Kyles will be defended by the private prosecutor who won a conviction against Ingram, and Attorney Norman Upchurch, who acted as the Ingram defense attorney, will be the private prosecutor of Kyles. Kyles will be tried in the same courtroom in which a hung jury granted the innocent Ingram a respite.

Negroes Bitter at Sellout on Civil Rights, Says Mrs. Bass

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party concluded a four-day round of meetings in Pittsburgh with the statement that hundreds of Negro and white citizens whom she had met were bitterly disappointed with the civil rights stands of the Democratic and Republican parties and their candidates and were determined to make their resentment felt at the polls.

In her visit to Pittsburgh, Mrs. Bass spoke before the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, steel workers' wives in Braddock, a group of Jewish women at the Jewish Cultural Center, a labor forum on the three conventions and their programs a meeting of a Committee of Negro and white women for Mrs. Bass at a prominent AME church, and concluded with a mass meeting conducted by the Allegheny County Progressive Party at Old German Hall.

In addition, Mrs. Bass was heard throughout the Pittsburgh area on the popular Mary Dee radio program.

Alexander Wright, Western Pennsylvania director of the Progressive Party, and other Pennsylvania Party leaders accompanied Mrs. Bass on a tour of Pittsburgh's Hill District, where Mrs. Bass personally met scores of Pittsburgh residents.

"Everyone I have met in Pitts-

burgh," said Mrs. Bass, "no matter what party they belong to, feels let down by the Republican and Democratic parties. I met a number of Negro Democratic and Republican leaders who reflected the bitter resentment at the platforms and candidates of both old parties that is widespread among the Negro people."

"The Democrats cannot force Sparkman down the throats of the Negro people and the Republican planks and candidates are equally unacceptable."

A protest against government prosecution of two unions was sent to U. S. Attorney General James P. McGranery by the Joint Council of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union. The furriers cited the \$10 million damage suit under the Taft-Hartley law brought against a local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) in St. Louis by the Justice Department and the projected action against the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union under the Sherman anti-trust laws. The IFLWU said:

"We cannot believe that it is the policy of our government to foster or even merely to counte-

Hits City on B'klyn Fires; Questions Arrest of Negro

Lashing out at the "continued failure of the city administration to clean up the notorious housing scandal in America's largest city," Mrs. Bernice Libuser, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Tenants, Welfare and Consumers Council, charged that "it looks like our city officials are concerned more with getting the landlords off the hook than with protecting the lives and health of tenants."

Mrs. Libuser made this charge in a letter to the New York Daily News, which on July 30 quoted her as allegedly praising the Police Department's action in arresting one Irving Greene as the alleged arsonist in the fire at 1101 Bedford Ave. on June 18. In her letter, Mrs. Libuser denies the quotation attributed to her, stating:

"We stand by our statement of June 19, the day after the tragedy on Bedford Ave., that the seven Puerto Rican women and children who died were the victims of landlord greed and official negligence. This is all too painfully borne out by the hundreds of tenants who have since come to us with evidence of similar hazardous building violations still uncorrected to this date...."

Mrs. Libuser cites the area of Myrtle Ave. from Nostrand to Summer Aves. as "one big fire-trap," and charges that the Housing and Building departments tell tenants they will not get correction of violations, but rather that condemnation proceedings will result. "Thus," continues

Mrs. Libuser, "the Puerto Rican and Negro families living here face the prospect of being turned out wholesale onto the streets, with no place to go."

Mrs. Libuser further points out that the landlady, Mrs. Bessie Honig, faces the charge of manslaughter, but Mr. Green faces seven counts of murder. We would like to know more," she states, "about the circumstances under which the Police Department obtained the so-called 'confession' from this young Negro man. The popular opinion in the Bedford-

Stuyvesant community is that Mr. Greene's 'confession' is itself open to doubt because of a question of mental illness in his case."

In requesting that the Daily News print her letter, Mrs. Libuser states that copies were being released to other newspapers, inasmuch, she said as "I requested that a correction be inserted in the Daily News completely dissociating myself from approval of the Police Department's action," and "to my knowledge this correction has not appeared to date."

END RENT CONTROL, VET AND LOW RENT PROJECT IN TOLEDO

TOLEDO, Aug. 10.—Spurning the protests of organized labor, Negro people's and veterans' organizations, and tens of thousands of tenants, the Toledo city council voted 6-3 against extending rent controls locally. As a result, federal rent regulations in Toledo will die Sept. 30.

The Republican-dominated city council also ordered four veterans' housing projects razed and took the final step to wipe out plans

for a 350 unit low-rent public housing project at its same session.

The movement to save rent controls was led on a city scale by Norman Platz, Toledo attorney. Platz submitted petitions signed by 7,000 Toledoans demanding the continuation of controls.

CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood leaders also appeared and pointed out that the overwhelming mass of the population favored continuation of controls.

Negro leaders stated that the already outrageous rents that Negroes are forced to pay in the limited housing available to them would be greatly increased.

Militant veteran leaders carrying placards into the meeting told the councilmen, "We saved your homes with bullets—now save ours with friendliness."

But in spite of this broad movement, the councilmen, led by Mayor Lloyd E. Roulet, did the bidding of the real estate alliance.

One highlight of the fight to save controls came at a membership meeting of the 12,000-member Willys-Overland unit, Local 12, UAW. A rank and filer took the floor and moved that the union appoint a committee of 100 workers to the hearing. The motion was passed unanimously.

Furriers Protest Prosecution by Gov't of Unions That Go on Strike

A protest against government prosecution of two unions was sent to U. S. Attorney General James P. McGranery by the Joint Council of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union. The furriers cited the \$10 million damage suit under the Taft-Hartley law

brought against a local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) in St. Louis by the Justice Department and the projected action against the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union under the Sherman anti-trust laws. The IFLWU said:

"We cannot believe that it is the policy of our government to foster or even merely to counte-

nance legal actions designed to frustrate legitimate labor activities such as strikes and organizing drives."

The threatened suit against the ILGWU arose as a counter-move by a group of open shop employers here after their plants were shut in an union organizing drive. The ILGWU charged that racketeers have become embedded in the open shop part of the garment industry.

In the IBT case, the Motor Carriers Council invoked the T-H law on the 27th day of a truck drivers strike, claiming the walk-out was called in violation of a contract. In addition to \$10 million in damages, the council asked for \$2 million more for each day the strike continued.

42 Notables Wire Dennis on 48th Birthday

Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Prof. Royal W. France, Judge Norval K. Harris, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Dr. Scott Nearing, and 37 other prominent Americans joined in sending a telegram to Eugene Dennis, in Atlanta Penitentiary, greeting him on his 48th birthday. It was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

The National Amnesty Committee stated "Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, observed his 48th birthday on Aug. 10 behind prison walls, where he has been held for the

past 13 months—a political prisoner sentenced to five years in jail, together with his 10 colleagues, under the thought-control provisions of the Smith Act."

The telegram to Eugene Dennis and signers follow:

"Greetings and best wishes on your 48th birthday. May your next birthday be spent as a free man, reunited with your family and friends."

Rev. Paul J. Allured, Dr. Jacob Auslander, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, John T. Bernard, Leon Beverly, Anita Blumenfeld, Prof. Dorothy Brewster, Rev. Mark A.

Chamberlin, Sarah Cleghorn, Rev. Osrael A. Dabney, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Howard Fast, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Dr. Clemens J. France, Prof. Royal W. France, Hugo Gellert.

John T. Gojack, Dr. Marcus I.

Goldman, Abner Green, Rev. Albert J. Hallington, Judge Norval K. Harris, Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunt, Grace Hutchins, Alfonso Iannelli, William Jackson, Andy Johnson, Rockwell Kent, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Albert Maltz,

Carl Marzani, William McKie, Haloy Moorhead, Dr. Scott Nearing, W. H. Nienaber, Anton Refregier, Dr. Bertha C. Reynolds, Anna Rochester, Waldo Salt, Alexander Saxton, Arthur Schutzer, Thomas J. Slater, Susan Woodruff.

CP LEADERS WIRE DENNIS ON 48th BIRTHDAY

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, was 48 years old yesterday. And, as during his past two birthdays, he was behind prison bars, a victim of the anti-labor Smith Act.

"All of us who are proud to be your friends, comrades and co-workers in the struggle for democracy and peace today, and for a better world tomorrow" send warmest birthday greetings, said a wire from Communist leaders William Z. Foster, Pettis Perry and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Their wire to Dennis at Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, said:

"Warmest birthday greetings from all of us who are proud to be your friends, comrades and co-workers in the struggle for democracy and peace today, and

for a better world tomorrow. The rising demand of the American people for the repeal of the Smith Act is expressing itself more and more daily, especially in trade unions, Negro people's organizations, religious and political circles. We are confident, in spite of reaction's high-riding suppressions of constitutional guarantees, invasions of labor's rights, attacks upon the Negro people and determination to rule the world today, that these are the desperate actions of a losing minority and not the will of the vast majority of the American people, which will express itself victoriously on the morrow to curb these evil forces. We keenly miss your leadership and guidance in these fateful times but assure you we are striving to emulate your noble example of self-

less devotion to the best interests of the American people. It is our ardent hope, to the realization of which we pledge to you to strive unceasingly, that you and all other victims of the Smith Act will shortly be released by the rising tide of popular demand for presidential amnesty. We cannot fail but win. We send to you in the name of the entire membership of the Communist Party, U.S.A. our best wishes for your health, our best love and deepest admiration for your valiant fighting spirit, your undaunted courage and leadership, your unfailing faith in the American people, and our fond hope that another birthday sees us all reunited in freedom."

organizations, religious and political
William Z. Foster
Pettis Perry
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn



EUGENE DENNIS

Cable from Cuba

Juan Marinello and Blas Roca, leaders of the Cuban Popular Socialist Party, yesterday sent the following cable to Eugene Dennis: "Our fraternal greetings on your 48th birthday of a life firmly dedicated to the cause of the working-class. Your jailers will not drown the aspirations of peace, democracy, and socialism, which will triumph. The struggles for your liberty and that of your comrades will continue and grow."

March of Labor Bares Sordid History of T-H

A documented exposure of the Taft-Hartley conspiracy against labor is presented by March of Labor in its August issue, off the press this week. It is a special issue covering every significant aspect of the Taft-Hartley Act during its five years of operation.

Many sensational facts and pictures are presented, showing who plotted the law, how it has been used, what it has cost the workers, on T-H, the anti-union purpose of the non-Communist affidavit, and how labor can and must fight back.

This issue of March of Labor is timed not only for the fifth anniversary of Taft-Hartley, but also for an election campaign in which Taft-Hartley is a top domestic issue—and in which more bunk about it will be spread around by the politicians than ever before.

In the same issue, Homer Ayres writes about the plot of Wall Street "sodbusters" to draw farm and labor leaders into a scheme to drive poorer farmers off the land; James Wishart tells the story of the Negro fishermen organized by the Fur & Leather Workers Union; Mike Reed describes how the DuPonts keep billions "in the family"; and Len De Caux continues his "Inside the CIO" series, dealing with the days of the Little Steel strike.

Ask Hearing on Farm Wages for Mexicans in US

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (FP).—Hearings are needed to determine prevailing farm wage rates to be paid Mexican nationals in California, president H. L. Mitchell of the National Agricultural Workers Union (AFL) said in a letter to Labor Secretary Maurice J. Tobin.

Mitchell pointed out that under public law 78, the Mexican workers brought into the U. S. to relieve alleged farm labor shortages are to be paid no less than prevailing wages.

Unless hearings are held, he added, employment of the Mexican workers lowers the standards won by U. S. citizens, and so a new and lower prevailing rate is set. Mitchell said this is taking place near Bakerfield, Fresno, Salinas and Tracy, Calif., and also in the area of Memphis.

Mitchell specifically attacked what he said may be the new method used by the Labor Department to determine prevailing wages. This method would be based on a poll of individual employers and workers. Open hearings are needed, Mitchell said, because "the importation of foreign workers disrupts the normal operation of the labor market."



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World of Labor

by George Morris



(Continued from Page 2)
 drive. Many workers may not have put much stock in the propaganda that their "freedoms" are at stake in Korea. But the promise of uninterrupted employment in this most basic of arms industries, rigid price control and a moratorium on anti-union attacks did seem attractive.

In less than a year the steel workers, like most others, learned from experience that this pro-war line of collaboration with employers brought skyrocketing prices, two tax hikes on pay envelopes, higher rents and a freeze on wages. The promised "good" labor relations the workers learned, amounted to a green light for the most ruthless speedup ever known in the industry—all in the name of the "emergency" and our "freedoms," of course. And while the workers were in a losing race with the cost of living, that companies raked in profits that ran several times the wartime take.

The situation was well described by a rank and file steel worker who spoke at the special convention of the steel union in Atlantic City, Jan. 3. He said:

"Hardly a day passes that some furnace doesn't set a new record. But while they get the profits, we get a cigar."

It is a custom for the steel companies to hand out cigars to members of a furnace crew each time they break a record.

The fact that a steel strike took place is of extraordinary significance today. It gives emphatic evidence of the great change that has come about among the people in general

and the workers in particular, in the two years since the Korean war policy was inaugurated. The Truman administration, aided by most of the labor leaders, has been trying to establish the rule that the proclaimed "emergency" virtually outlaws strikes. As for a strike in so basic an industry like steel, that was "unthinkable." If so important a union in so basic an industry disregards the "emergency" and "stabilization" what is there to expect from other unions?

The Truman Administration and the steel union's leaders tried everything known to them to avoid a strike. The steel workers were kept at work for five months past the contract deadline.

The workers, too, hoped a strike would be avoided when negotiations began, according to the best information of progressive rank and file workers. Illusions still lingered that Murray's closeness to the White House and the "emergency" would bring substantial concessions without a strike. Also, the workers did not want to go through the experience of the 1949 strike when they were idle for six to eight weeks for very little gain. Many workers are reluctant to strike these days because they don't have much to fall back on and it takes a great deal for a family to even get by on a strike budget.

But much happened between the days when the locals submitted the resolutions to Murray for a new contract to June 2 when the 650,000 workers walked out to

a man and stayed out for eight weeks. The arrogance of the employers, the anti-labor poison propaganda they launched left the steel workers with the firm conclusion that their fight for a better contract takes precedence over the so-called emergency and the war program. In effect, the steel workers rejected the pro-war propaganda and the panicky cries that the country is threatened with an invasion.

The wide gap between what the workers expected out of the war economy and the actual result, has at least put them in a frame of mind to favor return to a peace economy. This was already evident last May when the steel union met in its regular convention in Philadelphia. Murray, an ardent supporter of the Truman pro-war policy, had to take cognizance of the thinking among his members. He keynoted the convention with a speech that was entirely directed against the employers. Foreign policy and red-baiting, usually the highlight of Murray's keynotes, did not even receive mention. The convention followed that anti-employer tone to the end. Murray and his union had to recognize that they are very much in a class struggle. If a union led by so prominent an advocate of labor-management cooperation like Murray had to bow to the realities, where is the union that can hope to "duck" the class struggle?

The most important conclusion to be drawn from the steel struggle, therefore, is that large and decisive sections of the workers are disillusioned with the "war prosperity" promises and refuse to sacrifice in the name of the "emergency." But while they have demonstrated their intense dislike of the fruits of the war economy, the majority of them do not yet express themselves consciously and in an organized manner for a peace program.

(To be continued)

Californians Ask Peace Plan

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 8.—The dove of peace was given rude treatment last week by the platform and resolution committees of the Democratic and Republican parties meeting here for their state conventions.

Frances Tandy, representing the Northern California Peace Council and the Southern California Peace Crusade, and Roslyn Shatavsky of the Northern California Youth Peace and Friendship Council, appeared before both committees to present proposed peace planks.

At the Republican hearing Miss Shatavsky obtained permission to speak. Immediately the group, which included State Sen. Jack Tenney and Assemblyman Harold K. Levering, began their inquisition.

What was the Youth Peace and Friendship Council and who was it backed by?

Had the group ever passed a resolution opposing Soviet aggression?

Did they believe the U. S. was solely responsible for the present international situation?

Sen. Tenney, pencil poised, wanted to know "who are other officers and members of your group?"

Through with the grueling, the platform committee agreed to accept copies of the peace planks.

The Democrats heard the two peace spokesmen and suggested their planks be presented to the resolutions committee that evening rather than to the platform committee, which was more limited to strictly state matters.

The resolutions committee met in a small hotel room on what was apparently one of the hottest days in a hot Sacramento summer. The group heard Miss Tandy's resolution, then kept the peace spokesman waiting almost an hour while they considered three other resolutions out of order, then finally returned to Miss Shatavsky.

Both resolutions were merely read, barely discussed, then put aside to "be acted on later."

One Democrat, apparently imbued with the spirit of compromise during the election season, inquired if it would satisfy Miss Tandy if the committee used her resolution but altered it to conform with the party's national plank on foreign policy.

Miss Tandy quietly explained the final decision was, of course, up to the resolutions committee, but she was concerned with retaining the spirit of their demands for negotiation and disarmament.

Earlier in the day Eleanor Raymond of the California Legislative Conference appeared before the Democratic platform committee to present her group's state legislative program for 1952—a broad plan for action around labor, agriculture, public utilities, civil rights, civil liberties, social welfare, education and taxes.

At its conclusion she was told by Assemblyman George Collins (D-SF), chairman of the committee, action had already been taken around two points—appropriating \$250 million for school building, and opposition to any \$25,000 limit on income taxes.

He noted the group had decided not to oppose or endorse propositions on the November ballot by number and therefore could not act on a demand for opposition to "loyalty" oath propositions 5 and 6. He indicated they would consider the remainder of the program.

Also speaking before the Democrats was John Despol for the CIO.

He urged that Mexican labor be assured under contract the same benefits as U. S. labor.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Guns Won't Feed Yugoslav Workers

THE TITO REGIME'S forcible restoration of capitalism and subordination of Yugoslavia's economy and armed forces to the dictates of foreign imperialists is getting a big assist from Washington. And the platforms and nominees of both the Republican and Democratic Parties stand for this policy. The State Department has used its good offices with the United Nations to work out a \$700,000,000 technical aid program for the Belgrade government, a program said to be the biggest yet devised by the UN for any one country.

Details of the amount of Washington's subsidy are not fully known. But the kinds of "aid" will all be for the purpose, according to New York Times correspondent M. S. Handler, of laying "the proper foundation for the Yugoslavs' eventual collaboration with the Greek and Turkish forces." This is to say, the United States will directly supply Tito's armed forces with tanks, heavy artillery and jet aircraft, and will finance the expansion of Yugoslavia's armament industry for producing light weapons and ammunition.

Looking more closely at the "technical aid" program conducted under the banner of the UN, it appears that what is being done under directorship of Meyer Cohen of the United States is (1) to make an exhaustive inventory of Yugoslavia's resources, a preliminary required by every bank before making an investment or a loan;

and (2) to prepare installations and communications which eventually might serve some industrial purpose, but immediately seem to serve the needs of war.

The question arises: Why did the UN make its biggest technical aid pitch in Yugoslavia? And another question: why did the Pentagon pick this particular time to arm Tito?

THE ANSWER to the first question is given by the UN's World Economic Report for 1950 and 1951, pp. 28-29, to wit: "In Yugoslavia the rise in output was the smallest (in Eastern Europe—JP), amounting to 6 percent both in 1950 and in 1951; this reflected the scaling down of its planned targets for 1950 owing to a lack of imported equipment and raw materials and to a fall in the supply of domestic raw materials and food . . . output of grain declined by about 35 percent, leading to a sharp reduction of livestock . . . there was a fall in investment in 1950-51 and a rise in military expenditures. Consumption began to drop sharply, beginning with the second half of 1950, as a result of a disastrous drought."

Characteristically, the UN interpretation of its figures dodges the real cause of the drop in consumption, which was not the drought but the Titoite policies

of restoring capitalism and turning over Yugoslavia to British and Wall Street imperialism. Characteristically also, the UN rushes to buttress Yugoslav capitalism, which has entered a phase of crisis, owing principally to Tito's allocation of approximately 75 percent of the budget to war.

It should be recalled that four years ago the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties adopted a resolution on the situation in the Yugoslav Communist Party which forecast this very development. The resolution declared that Tito's policies would bring about "Yugoslavia's degeneration into an ordinary bourgeois republic, to the loss of its independence and to its transformation into a colony of the imperialist powers."

Now Tito, who in January obtained inclusion in Wall Street's Mutual Security Administration program, is foisting a "constitution" on Yugoslavia so as to legalize the measures his gang have imposed on the country. But Tito knows capitalism cannot be made to work in Yugoslavia, any more than it can be made to produce prosperity for the masses anywhere else. The new "constitution" and the restored capitalist institutions will have to be maintained against the interests and will of the people. This is why Tito needs a big army, why Washington is sending him money and equipment for war.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
 War and Our Farms

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CRIME OF THE MIND

"LIKE THEIR CONFRERES elsewhere in the country, the Schneidermans and Connelys of Los Angeles now face punishment not for what they are, but for what they did."

With these words the New York Herald Tribune tries to reassure its readers over the latest assault on the Bill of Rights.

When the Tribune says the working class leaders of California are being punished for what they "did," the Tribune lies and does so knowingly. After all, a paper which has never hesitated to lie about a labor union does not hesitate to lie about the Communist Party.

The booby-trap contained in the Smith Act is that it does not punish for deeds, for what people have done, but for their thoughts!

Judge Mathes himself, in following up the outrageous verdict with equally outrageous sentences, said that the "offense" of the California leaders "becomes a crime of the mind and the heart."

This is the criminal code of the Inquisition and of the witch-trials of old Salem.

For who decides what is in the minds and hearts of the victims? The victim himself? Oh, no—his word cannot be taken—after all, isn't he suspect to begin with?

The minds and hearts of the defendants are described by a parade of stoolpigeon witnesses, whose own minds and hearts contain about as much conscience and integrity as does a garbage dump.

IT IS BECAUSE the Smith Act introduced something new—new for America but old in the annals of tyranny—that the CIO Convention demanded repeal of the law and called the Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction or the 11 Communists at Foley Square a "grave blow to America's precious heritage of freedom of speech."

If America's "precious heritage of freedom of speech" is to be defended in this crucial hour, every patriotic American—particularly through the unions—should demand amnesty for those convicted and a halt to the present prosecutions. They should insist that EVERY candidate for public office take a stand for repeal of the Smith thought-control act. Otherwise, the mind and heart of every decent American will be in chains.

THE 'LIBERAL' COMPROMISE

HOPE SEEMS TO BURN eternal in the "liberal" breasts of northern Democrats that the wrath of Negro voters over the civil rights sell-out can be assuaged with double-talk. To match the weasel-worded platform and Presidential candidate Stevenson's public bow to states' rights, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn) has come up with a new batch of legislative words. Associated with Humphrey in the enterprise is Sen. Irving Ives (R-NY).

The Humphrey-Ives bi-partisan compromise proposal calls for a seven-man board charged with investigating and eliminating job discrimination. After extensive hearings and mediating activities, the board could apply to Federal Courts for a "cease and desist" order. Disobedience of such orders would be punishable as "contempt."

Out of respect to the Dixiecrats, the framers of the "compromise" bill have named their commission the Equal Opportunities in Employment Commission (EOEC). Moreover, they have written in provisions which just about make the bill as meaningless as the platform planks of both old party conventions.

1. The act would not apply in states which take "effective action" against job discrimination. (Read well: the bill does not say "eliminates" but takes "effective action.")

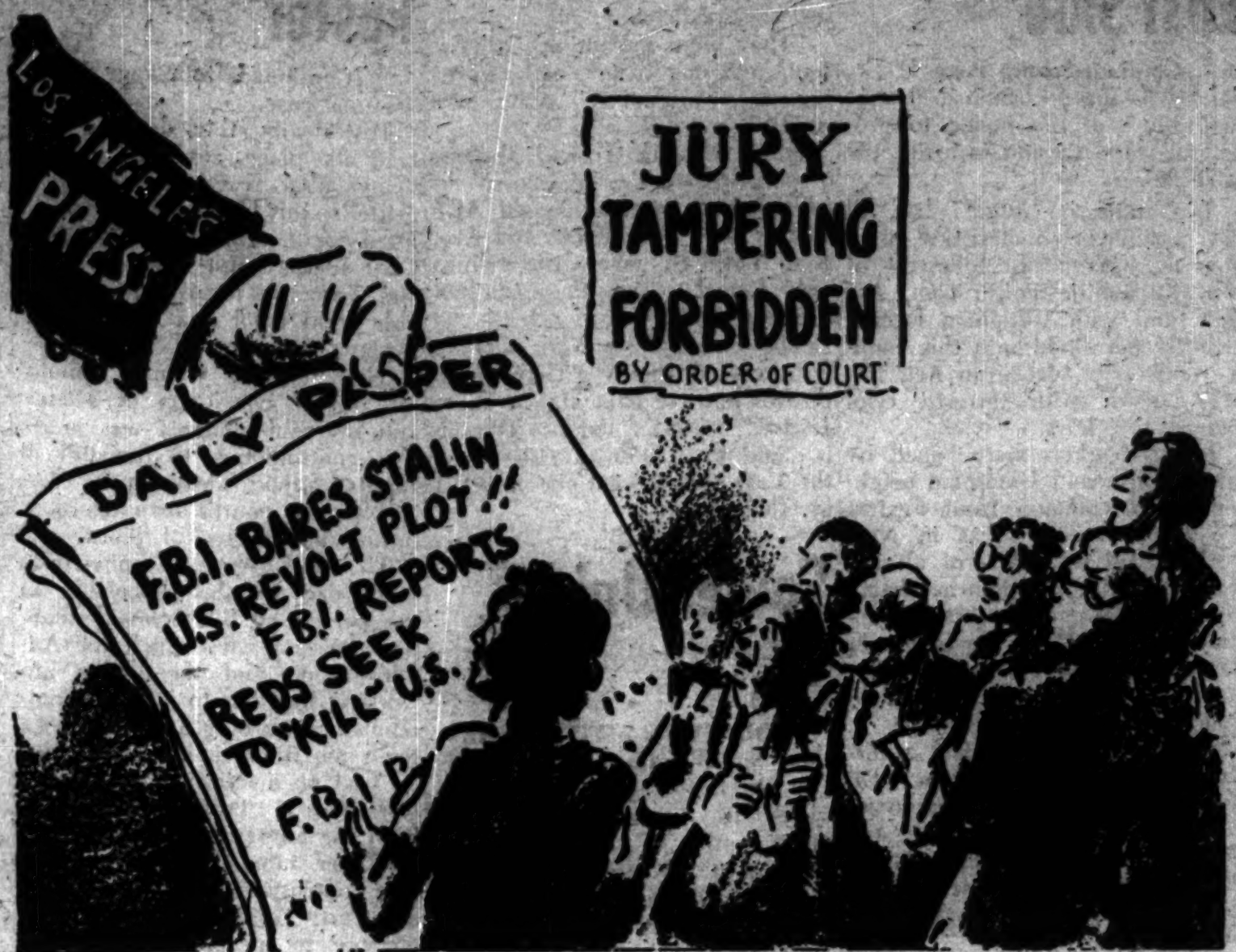
2. It will not apply to employers hiring fewer than 50.

3. Cease and desist orders must be obtained in the area where the offense was committed, and local courts will have the authority to review both law and facts.

The fact that this inadequate bill has been made public at this time is due to the tremendous pressure of the Negro voters since the conventions closed last month. It is indicative of the possibility that a real Fair Employment Practices law can be won if the Negro people, the labor movement and the independent voters press harder and more unitedly.

The Humphrey-Ives moves should be a signal for a concerted demand NOW for a Presidential Executive Order abolishing job discrimination in federal employment and in work on federal contracts. And the sincerity of both old parties, represented by Humphrey and Ives, should be tested in the projected special session of Congress where FEPC legislation should be a MUST along with price controls. The time to act for—and to obtain—civil rights is NOW! For there are no civil rights in the promises of Democratic and Republican politicians—made payable after November.

THE 13th JUROR



Negro Woman Chairman of California Progressives

By HELEN EDELMAN and STEVE MURDOCK

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 10.—Unity of labor and the Negro people emerged as the keynote of the Independent Progressive Party's campaign plans as a result of an often tempestuous weekend state convention.

Delegates returned home confident—in the words of the reporter for the minorities' panel—that "the unity among us is so terrific that there isn't anything that can stop us now."

The party that will provide California voters with their only alternative to William Knowland, the "Senator from Formosa," at the polls in November wound up two days of democratic discussion by choosing a Negro woman, Miss Lynn Childs of San Francisco, as state chairman.

While the old parties devoted themselves to politics as usual in their state gatherings, delegates hammered out their stand on issues in full and furious debate that waxed hottest Saturday afternoon, but calmed Sunday when resolutions were adopted clarifying points in dispute.

SATURDAY ARGUMENT

Saturday's floor fight occurred in the tense few hours before the IPP platform had by law to be turned in to the Secretary of State's office. Negro delegates demanded the floor for lengthier discussion around Negro rights, and for specific inclusion of the names of the Progressive Party's national standard-bearers—Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass—in the IPP state platform.

Hugh Bryson, president of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, a union with many Negro members, resolved the dispute. He told the conferees that he saw in many of the Saturday arguments evidences of white supremacist attitudes.

But, he added: "In no other party could Negroes and Mexicans sit down with the white leaders and iron out these differences and agree to work unitedly together as we have." He pledged to help build the IPP around the principle of Negro-white unity.

In a resolution adopted Sunday the conference agreed that in the future matters involving minorities' rights would be placed first on the party's agenda to guarantee the full discussion.

They also approved resolutions for:

• Fair employment practices

legislation.

• Mexican and Negro representation in government.

• State and local action to prevent police brutality.

• Support of the fight of the South African people for freedom.

• Guaranteed rights for American Indians in California.

• Guarantees for the rights of Asians in the U. S.

Delegates gave spirited endorsement to the national ticket of Halinan and Mrs. Bass.

While Gov. Earl Warren, the so-called "liberal" Republican, was giving extravagant praise to the GOP's arch-reactionary vice presidential aspirant, Sen. Richard M. Nixon, and Democrats who had campaigned for Estes Kefauver were "adjusting" to Adlai Stevenson, IPP delegates were striving to win more labor support for their program and ticket.

MRS. HALLINAN SPEAKS

Vivian Hallinan, wife of the Progressive candidate for President, described the Democrats and Republicans as "spitting in the face of labor" and called the Progress-

sive party "the one party honestly for the worker."

Highlight of the labor program were a number of resolutions demanding:

• Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.

• Struggle within the labor movement against all forms of discrimination, and for unity with Negro, Mexicans and all minority workers.

• That IPP bring its election program to workers throughout the state.

• Opposition to Coast Guard screening, and to the wage freeze.

• Increased unemployment compensation.

Delegates also approved resolutions around women's rights in labor, extension of health and child care, opposition to "loyalty" oath propositions 5 and 6, and extension of East-West trade, particularly trade with the People's Republic of China.

Reuben Borough, retiring state chairman and IPP candidate for U. S. Senator, was the third keynote speaker of the Sunday afternoon session.

WALL STREET PAPERS HAVE BETS ON BOTH CANDIDATES

By Federated Press

It's going to be a close race and whoever wins will be satisfactory to Wall Street, if one may judge by the business and financial publications' comment on the Republican and Democratic nominees.

"In nominating Gov. Stevenson," said Barron's financial weekly July 28, "the Democratic Party undoubtedly picked the best Presidential candidate at its disposal."

So wise was the Democratic choice, indeed, that word will now no doubt go out that Mr. Stevenson is unbeatable and that Mr. Eisenhower "can't win." Such a conclusion is, to say the least, premature. . . . Republicans seem to be particularly susceptible to this kind of talk—first used unfairly against Mr. Taft and then turned against Mr. Eisenhower the moment he was nominated.

A great many people in this country, now that government is such a big and pervasive factor in their lives, are concerned with what may happen to them under

change of administration. So far Eisenhower has shown little awareness of this concern."

The Financial World, writing before Stevenson was named, had this to say in publisher Louis Guenther's column July 30:

"We feel that the choices of the Republican party at Chicago were good ones, and that the candidates will be very popular with the voters. . . . By no means is it expected to be another me-too campaign."

If, as is sometimes said, a two-party system is essential to democracy, it seems in this Presidential year to be more valid in theory than in practice.



East Side

(Continued from Page 1)
didates on the East Side to protest the failure of the police to protect the meeting and to arrest the attackers.

The attack on Aug. 7 had all the horrible characteristics of a pogrom, with fascist followers of the anti-Semitic Polish Gen. Anders, and with Ukrainian fascists recently permitted into this country under the McCarran Act, filling the air with terrorist cries against the Jews.

Jewish workers were joined by many Polish and Ukrainian neighbors in a common front against the latest fascist threat in New York, and East Siders of all beliefs and national origin are backing ALP plans for a mass demonstration Aug. 21 at the corner of Seventh St. and Ave. A.

The outrages were brought to Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan's attention last Saturday, and a telegram from ALP state chairman Vito Marcantonio, who demanded "prompt departmental action" against Capt. Al Panarella and "immediate steps to guarantee the right of peaceful public assembly."

The ALP will distribute 25,000 leaflets for the Aug. 21 street meeting, in English, Yiddish and Ukrainian.

FIVE AFFIDAVITS

Monaghan had before him five affidavits signed by victims. Three were beaten by a group of men at the July 31 meeting. They were Mrs. Esther Rand, chairman of the Fourth North Club, her husband, Jack Rand, vice-chairman of the club, and Paul Goldberg, an ALP member.

On Aug. 4, three days before the second ALP rally Rand appealed to Capt. Panarella to prevent a repetition of the attack. "The captain in my presence," said Rand's affidavit, "stated that one patrolman would be stationed at the meeting, and that two patrol cars would be in the neighborhood. I protested that this would be insufficient. The captain said he knew his business. On Aug. 7 I went into the Precinct to check on arrangements and was told by one of the officers that no officer would be present at the meeting."

COPS ABSENT

Other witnesses in signed statements declared no policeman was present when nearly 40 men, armed with sticks, bats, stones and cut-down cue sticks, attacked the auto carrying ALP leaders at the end of the Aug. 7 meeting.

Irving White was struck with a board, four feet long and tipped with rusty nails. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment and anti-tetanus injections.

Mrs. Bella Tischler was struck in the stomach with a heavy board. Both are residents of the 19th C. D.

An affidavit from Frances Goldin said she arrived at Seventh St. and Ave. A Aug. 7 five minutes before the meeting began, to distribute leaflets.

"There was a group of about 15 young men from 20 to 30 years of age," the affidavit said. "One was obviously the leader of the group. He was about five feet and six inches tall, had long light brown hair, straight and smoothed back, had a white shirt, open at the neck, and dark pants."

"He was urging the men with him to become more aggressive. He would say: 'When I start whistling, you start whistling and yelling. Don't let those commies speak. If they don't stop, we'll cross the street and break up their meeting. We handled them over there and we can finish them off here.'"

LEADS ATTACK

Later, according to the affidavit, the fascist leader led an attack on the ALP car. Many mobsters were obviously fascist-minded arrivals from abroad. They shouted "Zeds, Stalinists, b---ds, we'll kill you all."

Richard Jablin of 300 E. Fifth St., told how he was attacked by

the hoodlums as he sought to protect the speakers.

"They were screaming, 'kill the Jew,' referring to me, and repeating over and over, 'Hitler was right.'"

Other statements cited absence of police when the fascists attacked the ALP car and chased ALP leaders from Seventh St. and Ave. A to Third St. where the victims were forced to seek the shelter of a candy store.

The entire New York County resources of the ALP have been thrown into the campaign to unite Jewish, Italian, Polish, Ukrainian and Puerto Rican citizens on the East Side behind the Aug. 21 meeting.

Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 2)
less monotony.

FOR THIRTY FIVE YEARS the Soviet state was supposed to be fastening itself on the lives of Soviet citizens—but presto they've stopped. Ah, but that's where Middleton's "signs in Russia" fail him. All those dachas and garden plots Moscow citizens enjoy summer and have been enjoying for many years are furnished BY THE STATE FOR SOVIET CITIZENS. Working people are encouraged to cultivate those gardens. They are able to lease plots, build or buy dachas WITH THE AID OF THE STATE.

If Middleton pursued this matter a little farther he'd find there are no private bankers to hang a mortgage around your neck when you want to get a country home or cultivate a private garden. Workers get such aid from the state, including interest free loans and dachas rented by factories where the workers are employed, for a very simple reason—the state is the people, the people the state!

And that's why Soviet people respond to appeals by Pravda and Izvestia for greater production in factory and on farm. They know they're working for themselves not for any banker. That's why the worker gets the dacha.

Latvia Case

(Continued from Page 1)

tion from this country, which has been his home since he came here as a child of 13. Judge Wyzanski expressed hope that the Department of Justice might revise its policy in cases like Latvia's and cancel the deportation order. He ruled that "to Latvia's knowledge the Communist Party did not advocate the violent overthrow of organized government. There was no evidence offered as to the program and practices of that party in 1934 or 1935."

Already this mill workers case is arousing concern on the part of people in all walks of life.

LEHMAN'S STATEMENT

Senator Herbert Lehman of New York said last week in Washington that the case of a New Hampshire mill worker ordered deported because he once signed a Communist Party card "dramatizes the shameful inequity of the McCarran Act."

In Boston, Thomas F. Kelley, Massachusetts Department of Commerce and the AMVETS of World War II, said, "We of the AMVETS feel that undue interpretation of law is being applied. . . . We request that the Department of Justice favorably review his entire case."

In New Hampshire, Herbert E. Duling, Service Officer for the N. H. Veterans' Council, has started action to have the New Hampshire Congressmen intervene in the case.

Latvia's sons, Paul E. and C. William, stated that they intend to take up their father's case directly to President Truman.

Foster

(Continued from Page 1)
commonsense.

Historically this decision will take its place alongside of the many other reactionary decisions made by this high court—including Dred Scot, the post-Civil War Civil Rights laws, Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti, regarding innumerable child labor and social security laws, etc.

The Supreme Court's upholding of the conviction of Dennis and his co-defendants was in direct contradiction to the Bill of Rights, to the evidence in the case, and to the court's own decisions during less hysterical times.

The Los Angeles convictions emphasize afresh, especially in the person of Bill Schneiderman, the cynicism with which the Administration and the courts are working together to jail the Communists. It is only 10 years since the same Bill Schneiderman, then on trial on a citizenship question, received a favorable decision from the Supreme Court in which the latter stated that it was "a tenable conclusion" that the Communist Party "desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means, and as a theoretical matter justified the use of force and violence only as a method of preventing an attempted forcible counter over-throw once the party had obtained control in a peaceful manner, or as a method of last resort to enforce the majority will if at some indefinite future time in the future, because of peculiar circumstances, constitutional or peaceful channels were no longer open."

On this basis, the Supreme Court, in substance ruled that Schneiderman's membership in the Communist Party fell within the framework of the Constitution, but now Bill Schneiderman, in flagrant contradiction to this plain decision of the Supreme Court, has been "convicted" of "teaching advocating the overthrow of the United States Government" and has been subjected to a savage sentence of five years in prison.

In the current trials of the Communists, the Government appears to be patterning after the situation in the Jimcrow South, where the Negroes are not afforded even a shred of justice in the courts. In the Smith Act trials the Communists are being legally lynched.

How long are the democratic masses going to allow these Smith and McCarran Act outrages to continue? At stake in these proceedings are the most treasured civil rights of the people. It is a great illusion to believe that the Communists can be thus denied every semblance of legal rights, without this having damaging results generally upon the rights of the masses.

Wage Talks With Armour Broken Off

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The CIO Packinghouse Workers Union broke off negotiations with Armour & Co. today, and Federal mediators sought to avert a strike when the contract expires at midnight.

The union said two weeks of negotiations had failed to produce an adequate company offer to union demands for increased wages and fringe benefits.

A union spokesman said he "didn't know" whether a strike would start at midnight if negotiations aren't resumed.

"That'll be up to the members," he said. "They'll let their feelings be known through their locals."

The union also was negotiating today with the Cudahy Packing Co. and planned to resume talks tomorrow with Swift & Co. Contracts with those firms expire at midnight tomorrow.

WARN OF NEW TEXTILE WAGE CUT DRIVE IN NORTH

Special to the Daily Worker

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10.

Charges by rival CIO and AFL textile unions reveal that wage cuts in the textile industry in the North will be only the beginning. Wage cuts, first felt in Maine, then in the New Bedford-Fall River area, have now spread to many organized and unorganized mills throughout New England, and, according to these union charges, are being followed in the Southern mills.

The textile owners claimed wages here were 30 percent higher than in the Southern mills. They demanded through "impartial" arbitrators an 8½ cents an hour wage cut. Already the pay envelope of thousands of workers have slumped down alarmingly.

Hardly were these agreements reached when these same companies notified the workers in their Southern mills that they must "eliminate the eight cents and cost-of-living clause granted in 1951."

AFL spokesmen claim that the TWUA-CIO local in Barget Mills, Lumberton, N. C., is working under a 7 percent wage cut, that the Caledonia Mills in the same town is on strike against a 10 percent wage cut, and that the Ella Mill in Shelby, N. C., has been notified by the company that the mill will not operate unless the union agrees to a 10 percent cut.

CIO officials declare the above claim are an "exaggeration," and present the counter-charge that the AFL local in the Aleo Manufacturing Co., Rockingham, N. C., is working under wage cuts negotiated by AFL officials.

By lowering Southern wages,

the differential remains the same. Thus the companies make it crystal clear that they intend to make this a never-ending competition. The Northern locals must accept more and more cuts to lessen the differential; the Southern workers will be forced to accept another cut, and so on.

Faced with this endless and hopeless cycle, it is believed by rank-and-file textile workers that strong resistance to further cuts will force union leaders here to refuse any more arbitrated wage cuts.

Marcantonio On TV Forum Tomorrow

Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, will participate in a three-corner discussion of the 1952 election campaign and the respective party platforms of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive parties over WOR-TV (Channel 9) tomorrow (Tuesday) at 7:30 p.m. over the "Between the Lines" program.

Marcantonio will present the Progressive Party platform. Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (Dem-Liberal, 9th C. D., Kings) will present the Democratic position, and Daniel Reisner, secretary of the New York County Republican Committee, will appear in behalf of the Republican Party.

PICKETS WIN LEASE FOR NEGRO-WHITE COUPLE

The First Avenue Tenant-Consumer and Welfare Council hailed the victory for equality in housing when Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Cohen were granted a lease at 225 East 14 St. by their landlord last week. The Cohens had been fighting for their apartment since February, when their landlord, David Gorlin, sought to evict them after finding out that Mrs. Cohen was a Negro woman.

News of victory came while 50 pickets were demonstrating before the landlord's house. Mrs. Glórya Cohen told pickets the news, and the cheers were deafening.

Frances Goldin, on behalf of the Tenant Council, thanked all those who participated in the fight, and praised the work of Irving Constant, attorney who

represented the tenants. A victory party will be held Saturday at the Council headquarters, 82 Second Avenue.

Shopper's Guide

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An Anti-Imperialist Film About Africa Produced by Czech Artists

By JIRI MARES

PRAGUE

Dr. Emil Holub, the hero of the film "The Great Adventure," was born in 1847, in the small town of Holice in Eastern Bohemia.

At the time when Holub was studying medicine, the Czech nation was experiencing a period of intense struggle against the na-

Jiri Mares is the author of the screenplay of "The Great Adventure," anti-imperialist Czech film about Africa.

tional and economic oppression of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Waves of patriotic enthusiasm started to shake the foundations of Austria-Hungary, that "prison-house of nations."

This patriotic militant era witnessed the beginnings of a new development of Czech literature, Czech art and Czech science. Young people attempted in all branches of human activity to contribute to the glory and development of their nation.

Emil Holub, at that time a student of medicine and pupil of the famous physiologist, Professor J. Ev. Purkyne, decided to devote all his efforts to research work in Africa. This continent was the center of interest of world scientists and explorers; the results of their research, however, were exploited by the then young and rapacious imperialism for its colonizing intentions.

Emil Holub longed to make a name for Czech science by research work in the African continent—but not in order to pave the way for the colonizers who were oppressing the African people and their national culture, but on the contrary, in an endeavor to contribute by a careful study of Africa and in particular ancient African culture, to enriching existing knowledge about the "dark continent" and to help abolish the racial prejudices concerning the Negroes—one of the main weapons of merciless colonization.

Dr. Holub made very careful preparations for his journey to Africa. He learned foreign languages, studied African natural history and ethnography. A few weeks after obtaining his degree at the Faculty of Medicine, in 1872, he set out for South Africa.

When he left the ship at Port Elizabeth, he had only a few shillings on him. He paid for his journey out of the doctor's fees which he earned by treating patients from the diamond fields near Kimberley.

After seven years, when his research journeys had taken him as far as the river Zambesi, he returned to Bohemia with an astounding wealth of natural science and ethnographical collections.

On his return to Prague, Dr. Holub encountered changed conditions in Czech society. The Czech bourgeoisie has already won its place in the state and was interested in ensuring and extending its economic power rather than in patriotic actions. Literature, art and science ceased to be the leading features of Czech society.

Holub, who by his explorations had made a name for himself among world scientists, was looked

on as an unwanted rival by Czech naturalists. All the more, however, was Holub liked by the ordinary people. They appreciated his patriotism, they showed a lively interest in exhibitions of his collections and in his lectures.

Holub's book of travels "Seven Years in South Africa" became popular among the broad masses and was published in the German, English and French translations.

Charles Darwin himself congratulated Holub after reading his book. When the bourgeois patrons of science and official quarters refused to support Holub's second African expedition, the ordinary people, by their collections, enabled Holub to leave for Africa.

On his second expedition, Holub intended to cross the whole of Africa from the south to the north. He prepared for this step, which was extremely bold for his time, in Vienna, where he also met Ruzena Hofova, who a few weeks after their wedding, accompanied him on his second African journey.

This time, in 1883, Holub was not leaving for Africa as an unknown young man. Before he left, he was received in secret audience by the King of the Belgians whose offer to "civilize" the Congo Holub refused; he was not going to Africa as colonizer, but as scientist.

Holub encountered the first difficulties put in his way by the government authorities in Cape Town, when they asked for unusually high customs duties. In the salt desert Holub lost two-thirds of his beasts as a result of draught. The expedition reached Zambezi with insufficient equipment and almost without money.

In spite of all his difficulties, Holub tirelessly carried on with his research work. He explored and mapped the banks of the Zambezi, he explored the Victoria falls. The expedition suffered from malaria: Holub generously gave away his supplies of quinine to the Negroes and when the local white ivory and slave merchant refused to sell the drug to him, two of Holub's companions died of malaria.

But in spite of all these difficulties, Holub did not turn back as the government officials in Cape Town had hoped: he set out into

the unknown region of the belligerent tribe of Mashocolombs which Livingstone had avoided by going far out of his way.

Holub's expedition penetrated into places which no white man had ever visited before. He made use of his stay in the African wilderness, for getting together large natural science collections.

On his return to Europe in 1877, Holub organized an unprecedented exhibition about Africa; he refused to sell his collections to America and offered them instead free of charge to the Czech national museum.

The Czech bourgeoisie, however, refused his gift under the pretext that it "went beyond Czech conditions." Holub then presented the rich results of his scientific work to various schools and smaller museums to serve for the enlightenment of the people at least in this way.

In 1902, Holub died as a result of tropical diseases. It was at a time when the British Empire was gaining those regions of the African continent to which the Czech explorer Dr. Emil Holub had penetrated and which were named after the merciless imperialist Cecil Rhodes.

Many months of tiring work went into the making of the film about Dr. Holub.

The screenplay develops the basic idea of the film: Holub's true patriotism, which stood out in sharp contrast to the empty phrases of the bourgeoisie, his uncompromising rejection of racialism and his very humane attitude towards the African peoples.

The entire film was shot in Czechoslovakia. Places resembling by their natural surroundings the African veldt regions were found on Czechoslovak soil. The parts of Negroes were played by colored citizens living in Czechoslovakia and in the German Democratic Republic.

The film "The Great Adventure" is a biographical work, but it does not only aim at evaluating the merits of the Czech explorer Dr. Emil Holub. By sharp and truthful criticism the film shows up the greedy face of imperialism which showed itself even in its beginning stages, and it shows how even then, by its very nature, it was inevitably doomed to perish.

JUDAS

By MARIA MENDEZ

Where will you hide?
Where will you go
On your frail pigeon wings?

When the strong wind blows through the land,
When the clear anger soars
Where will you hide?

When children raise
Grave wondering eyes at your tales
Will the tall hills hold you?

Will the clean earth trust you?
Will the tiny white worms touch you?
Where will you hide?

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

JOE BLACK had pitched eight innings in relief against the Giants Tuesday night (and Wednesday morning). Here it was Thursday night and he was pitching five more innings to win the last game of the series. This was also "Leo Durocher Night," in which the Giant manager had been honored and gifted. It had been announced that a rained out game would go to make up a doubleheader with the Giants on Sept. 9. Said the big, popular rookie-of-the-year candidate from Morgan State as he wearily came into the Dodger dugout:

"Hey, fellows, I see where Sept. 9 is a doubleheader with the Giants here. That means Sept. 9 is Joe Black day. I want you all to contribute!"

ANYBODY KEEPING score on what the percentages are in deliberately walking a man to fill the bases? We cited three straight cases involving the local teams (which are the only ones we can follow that closely) in which the results were: 1. Another walk, forcing in the run. 2. A grand slam home run. 3. A sacrifice fly scoring the run anyhow and still leaving an extra potential run on the bases.

Thursday night in the first inning with Cox and Reese on third and second and nobody out, Giant pitcher Spencer gave Robinson a deliberate pass to load 'em up. Then he got behind on Campanella, came in with a fat one, and goodbye ball game. Into the upper left field seats.

We'll convince some managers yet that it's bad percentage 90 percent of the time. The exception would be, in our opinion, with two out, a pitcher to face after the intentional walk, with the probability of a pinch hitter zero because of the score and stage of the game, and a pitcher of real stature and known control. Make that 98 percent instead of 90. How often does such a combo come up?

One more note on that Thursday night game, which will be sort of ancient history by the time you read this (the Monday column has to be written on Friday for technical reasons). Wouldn't it have been a salubrious display of intestinal fortitude on umpire Dusty Boggess' part to have invoked a specific rule put into the books two years ago and called the Giants' Sal Yvars out for deliberately passing second base on a force play and throwing a football block on Jackie Robinson three feet on the left field side of the base to break up a double play?

IT WAS "Hiroshima Day" the other day. I remember when some of us heard of it for the first time. It was in the southern Philippines and we had been in the Pacific a long time. We expected we'd have to go on to invade Japan too. Someone said they had dropped an atom bomb on a Japanese city, that it was something new that killed just about everything within miles, and the war couldn't last much longer now.

The general reaction was "anything to get it over with." It is hard to reconstruct one's thoughts and reactions over a seven year lapse of time and from a different and clearer perspective—hard, and in this case shocking. For I remember very well going along dully at first with the general sentiment, rationalizing that it would "save lives in the long run."

There was one fellow though in our Field Hospital outfit, a young man of about 21 from a small town in Ohio who was going to be a minister. He was a very earnest young man and I liked him. I even sort of respected his refusal to sell me or anyone else his beer share which he turned back, just because he was so sincere and principled by his own lights on such a silly thing. I will never forget his reaction to the news of the atom bomb . . . and please remember when and where this was.

Without an instant's hesitation this young man said: "That is terrible! It was very wrong to use a thing like that. God would not want that."

That is my chief memory of Hiroshima Day, 1945, near the city of Davao in Mindanao.

I would like to stop by that town in Ohio some day and see if my old tentmate is preaching for a ban on atomic warfare. I hope so.

READER JOSE DIEZ sends in a little note on the Olympics, with a statistical table. "It was certainly a great Olympics," he writes, "a glorious one for peace and sports. I sent a protest to Mrs. Shipley before and during the events on your passport, including a picture of the fine friendliness of Soviet and American athletes. There has been much redbaiting in the press, but here are some figures."

He then adds the totals of the Soviet Union 553½, Hungary 308, Czechoslovakia 113½, Romania 31½, Poland 26½ and Bulgaria 4, which comes to 1,037 points. "The entire 49 countries which scored points," he noted, "scored a total of 3,372 points. So just the democratic six scored 34 percent of the total. I get a lump in my throat to think that these six countries could have performed so brilliantly just a few years after passing through the bloody war with its widespread destruction. Well, let's strive for peace so we can look hopefully towards the 1956 Olympics."

SPEAKING OF the athletes of the Peoples Democracies, the "free press" put on quite a post-Olympic show. Pickings for "desertion to the free world" stories, which must have been on order, were extremely lean, in spite of an undoubted flaunting of the long green to lure someone to follow the path of such creatures as Drobný.

No desertions? Invent them! On Thursday the Herald Tribune ran a big front page American wire service story quoting the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter as exposing the "fleeing" of nine Hungarian athletes. But there had been a little slipup. The editor of the Swedish newspaper said it was true some unidentified person phoned to give such a "story." But they never ran it, since it was an obvious fake. The story was sent out—and dutifully published in our free press. The denials from the Swedish paper and the ridiculing of the story the next day by the Finnish police chief in Helsinki, couldn't be found with a microscope.

Then there was a mysterious "Romanian" who was seen by a Finnish policeman to come out of a bar with other "Romanians" and yell, "I don't want to go home." Another big "story." Now anybody who has been around bars knows that there's always someone who doesn't want to go home but wants to try another bar down the street. This sounds a lot like three newspapermen, and I don't mean Romanian.

By the way, since when do Finnish policemen understand Romanian?

The stirring drama of the Ukrainian fight for freedom!

3rd Big Week

TARAS SHEVCHENKO

POET AND PATRIOT OF THE UKRAINE

Sept. 5 - 11, 1953

STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42 & 43 Sts.

THE UKRAINE IN MAGNIFICOLOR

Sept 5 Rally to Mark Romania Anniversary

The anniversary of the liberation of Romania in 1944 from the Nazi armies will be celebrated with a concert and mass meeting on Sept. 5.

Speakers will be Howard Fast, novelist, Leon Strauss, executive secretary, Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, and others.

The celebration will take place at the Riverside Plaza Hotel (Broadway and 73 St.)

Demand Bail In Calif.; Mrs. Yates Gets 6 Yrs.

By CHARLES GLENN

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

LOS ANGELES.—Appeals were being prepared Friday for the granting of bail and for a reversal of the conviction of the 14 California workingclass leaders for alleged violation of the Smith Act. Each of the 14 was handed the maximum sentence of five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine by Federal Judge William C. Mathes.

After a lengthy courtroom battle with defense attorneys, the judge refused bail pending appeal.

One of the defendants, Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yantsey, was given an additional year to serve when Judge Mathes sentenced her to one year on each of the 11 "criminal contempt of court" counts. The contempt sentences were set to run concurrently at the completion of the original five-year sentence.

The silent and tense courtroom was packed with friends and families of the Smith Act victims.

Each of the 14, before receiving sentence, had a brief word of challenge to the verdict, the Smith Act and the Justice Department prosecution.

Before the defendants spoke, defense attorney Abe I. L. Wirin reminded the judge that "one generation inevitably regrets the prosecution for opinions of generations which came before."

As Wirin finished, Judge Mathes leaned forward and called for Frank Carlson, first of the 14 to be sentenced. Accompanied by his attorney, Norman Leonard and his Polish-born wife, Carlson walked to the lectern and spoke quietly:

"At one stage of the proceedings, there was some dispute about the Communist Manifesto. There was a question whether the Com-

munist Manifesto was valid for us here.

"There is one sentence in the Communist Manifesto that says 'Communists disdain to conceal their aims and views.' That is certainly valid for me. My life, my aims, my activities, have been an open book for any prepared to read.

Carlson briefly outlined his participation in struggles against fascism, for which at one point he was jailed and at another honored. Now, he pointed out, he was to be jailed again, but, he said, "this period will repeat itself."

"I believe events will prove the wrong people have been sitting in the prisoners' dock," said Carlson. "Neither the trial nor the verdict has broken my confidence that the American people will not allow themselves to be dragged along the path to fascism and war. I ask no mercy. I am guilty of no crime."

Then came Mrs. Dorothy Healey, Los Angeles County chairman of the Communist Party. Her attorney, Alexander Schulman, told the court that the law did not require a maximum sentence and that because of the poverty of evidence Mrs. Healey should receive a light sentence.

Judge Mathes refused to consider the request.

In her statement, the Commu-

nist leader recalled the anti-alien hysteria when the Smith Act was passed in 1940.

"It was," she said, "Congressman Carl Henshaw, a Republican whom I regard as most conservative, who warned his colleagues and lives of all Americans. It could be used against any group threatening the party in power."

"Congressman Tom Ford, a Democrat, said the hysteria was so great at that time that if the Ten Commandments were passed by Congress it would be only because they contain an anti-Communist clause."

"It is not a question of whether Dorothy Healey goes to jail. It is a question if the rights of all

Americans are to be free. The rights of all are in jeopardy."

The judge sentenced Mrs. Healey and then called Philip M. Connelly, Los Angeles editor of the Daily People's World and husband of Mrs. Healey.

Connelly recalled it has been testified that he once said "he joined the Communist Party in order better to equip myself to be a leader and a trade unionist, and that I now work and write for a newspaper that supports the labor movement in the fight for the right of the people."

"The evidence is unchanged in respect to what was advocated by me," said Connelly. "Peace, not war! Negotiations and the ballot

MRS. YATES

box, not violence! Better wages and conditions for those who work—job opportunities for those denied fair employment."

"When I recall the evidence," he said, "I also recall an immortal phrase 'if this be treason.' Connelly outlined the trade union struggles he led as a CIO secretary which also had been called 'treason.' Now, he said, the Hearst press which once employed him, speaks of the charges as 'a crime akin to treason.'"

"The people will give the answer now. Of that I am confident. And when the people do, those who today live by the Smith Act will have to make the most of it."

FBI Spy at Foley Square Admits Drunk Convictions

By ART SHIELDS

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Stoolie Ralph Long had four recent convictions for public drunkenness behind him when he testified against the 15 Smith Act defendants in the Foley Square courtroom last Thursday and Friday. And he was saved from the North Carolina chain gang last month so

that he could testify against Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry and their 13 co-defendants.

The FBI informer's police record came out under cross-examination by defense counsel John T. McTernan.

"Do you recall being arrested at Durham, N. C. on July 11 of this year on charges of public drunkenness?" asked McTernan. Long's reply was a mumble.

"At that time you were begging on the streets for whiskey, were you not?" McTernan continued.

Long mumbled indistinctly again. "And you were sentenced to 30 days on the highways, were you not?" McTernan went on.

Long's "yes" could now be faintly heard.

"And after that judgement someone intervened for you and got a modification of your sentence. . . . Is that not so?"

Long replied that he was finally allowed to pay a fine. . . . The fine of \$40 and costs was substituted for the original 30-day sentence on July 14.

McTernan then turned to Judge Edward J. Dimock and said: "I ask the Court to take judicial notice that it is now less than 30 days since July 11."

That means that Long would now be sweating it out on the North Carolina road gang under a guard with a gun, if the FBI had not fixed things up for the release of their pigeon.

McTernan then read from the photostat copy of the records of the Durham Recorder's court so that the jury would have no doubt of the facts.

"Were you drunk or sober when you went to the FBI?" asked McTernan.

Long's answer again was a mumble. He had earlier testified, however, that he had quit his heavy drinking when he dictated a series of statements against the Communist Party in conferences with FBI Agent Rufus Powell between October, 1948, and March, 1949.

The Durham Recorder's Court tells a different story, however. "I am reading you from the

Plenty of Room

Observers reported last week that the Foley Square courtroom in which the 15 Smith Act victims are being tried has plenty of room for those wishing to see the trial.

Criminal Docket of the Recorder's Court for Jan. 3, 1949 (when Long was reporting to the FBI)," McTernan told the jury.

"It is the case of the 'State vs. Ralph V. Long.' Nature of charge—Drunkenness. . . . Defendant pleads guilty and is fined \$5 and costs."

More Recorder's Court records showed that Stoolie Long was fined \$10 and costs for public drunkenness on Sept. 12, 1949, and \$20 and costs for the same offense on Dec. 4, 1950. He pleaded guilty both times.

This drunkard was dismissed from his job as a reporter for the Durham Sun last June. Before losing his job, however, he had run a series of 14 "confession" stories that he offered as his "experiences" in the Communist Party.

Long was followed by Mrs. Mary S. Marquard, who said she joined the Communist Party in Washington in 1943 at the request

of the FBI.

She spied on the Party all through the war years while 15,000 Communists were fighting the enemies of the United States in the armed services, and the Party at home was mobilizing workers for the war effort.

She said she was a member of the Washington-Maryland District Committee of the Communist Party for some time.

Her testimony dealt with two defendants—Al Lannon, then Communist leader in the Washington-Maryland District, and Betty Cannett.

She submitted a copy of a speech Lannon made to the District Committee in 1945, supporting the decision to abandon Browderism. A high point of this "evidence" was Lannon's attack on the monopolies.

She said Betty Cannett also actively supported the same Marxist policy.

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Launch Campaign To Reverse Verdict

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

LOS ANGELES.—The fight for reversal of the conviction of the 14 Smith Act victims is underway.

In a direct appeal to the public, the California Emergency Defense Committee began circulating 50,000 leaflets. The leaflets are headlined: "Guilty of thinking. You can reverse this verdict!" The public is urged, "Speak now . . . for yourself . . . for freedom . . . for your future."

Wednesday night an emergency mass meeting called by the Civil Rights Congress heard John Howard Lawson.

Other people's organizations mobilizing members on a country-wide basis include the Los Angeles Negro Labor Council; Independent Progressive Party; Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Arts, Sciences and Professions Council; Southern California Peace Crusade; Marine Cooks and Stewards and other unions.

Al Thibodeaux, Negro leader, MCS port agent and co-chairman of CEDC, said his "contention all along has been that this trial is a camouflage for what they are planning to do to Negroes."

Reuben W. Borough, IPP candidate for U. S. Senator, said the "verdict is shocking proof of the absolute need for repeal of the Smith Act at the earliest possible moment."

John Forrester, executive secretary of the Negro Labor Council, emphasized that "the main thing on trial is the tearing away of the U. S. Constitution and in this Negroes, who themselves are oppressed, become alarmed at extension of this oppression to political or other minorities."

Defense attorneys for the 14 defendants said that "the jury's verdict of guilty was a product, simply and solely, of the hysteria of the times."

"We have every confidence in ultimate victory," said the statement signed by Attorneys Ben Margolis, Leo Branton, Jr., Alexander H. Schullman, Norman Leonard and A. L. Wirin.

ACLU STATEMENT

The American Civil Liberties Union will fight for reversal of the conviction of California's Smith Act victims and for repeal of the Act itself. Dr. Eason Monroe, executive director of the Southern California branch, declared.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Some 15,000 leaflets on the Los Angeles Smith Act convictions will be distributed throughout San Francisco on Saturday, it was announced by the California local office of the California Emergency Defense Committee.

The committee urged members and friends to join in the mobilization at the group's office at 935 Market St., or at 2337 Mission St., Saturday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

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